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THE TIME TO FINISH

On this weekend, we celebrate with a ball the 33rd anniversary of our paper. The time is Saturday night, the place is Chateau Gardens in lower Manhattan. (New Yorkers can get the details on page 16).

It is quite an occasion in the history of working-class journalism in our land. As we have often said before, no working-class daily—aside from foreign language publication—has had so long a life.

It is thus an occasion for merry-making, and we intend to take full advantage of it. But it is also a highly fitting occasion for emphasizing, here at least, that we, like all such publications, keep going through the contributions and circulation activities of our devoted supporters.

As we write this on Wednesday, we are within \$4,500 of our \$50,000 fund goal, quite a bit behind schedule, but in sight of that necessary target. There is thus a good chance that the birthday present we covet may be ours.

For those who will be there, we suggest you try to get set to help us go over that goal line.

For those who will not be there, we suggest you wire your contributions and what you can collect either to our office at 35 E. 12th St., or to The Worker ball at Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston Street, NYC.

And if you can't do that, send it to us through the mails. Monday will also do as the date of completion.

WE ALSO LOOK forward to a

Received last week — \$ 1,519.97
Total to date — \$45,545.72
Still to go — \$ 4,545.28

Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Mail contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City, NY. Wire or bring your contributions this Friday and Saturday to Daily Worker at 35 E. 12th St., or to The Worker Ball, Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston St., New York City.

flood of subscriptions that night. While it would be Utopian to hope to reach the one-third mark nationally in our circulation campaign that we had originally projected, some states and areas have reached it or can do so. Bring them along with you if you're coming. Give them to someone who will be there if you're not. Let's get the campaign off the floor at this 33rd anniversary celebration.

Following is a report of the donations received from Jan. 29 through Feb. 4:

JAN. 29
Brooklyn friend, \$2; Kings Highway, \$7; Bronx, M.J. \$15; San Francisco, J.B. \$3; Friend, \$10; X.Y. \$5; Queens friend, \$2.

JAN. 30
Several New York writers, \$8; New York, R. \$5; Chicago L.H. \$1; Friend, \$10; New York, B.B. \$1; Chicago Freedom of the Press Committee, \$40.50; Group of Industrial Workers, \$47; New England, \$8; Manhattan RL, \$10; PRN, (Continued on Page 13)

Despite Bombs And Crosses--Ike Golfs

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON.—There have been torrents of civil rights words flowing here this week, but the substance of civil rights, guaranteed by federal law, is still something for the future. President Eisenhower, who has been referred to—without objection—as the

President who has done most for civil rights, turned down an invitation to speak against the immorality of racist violence in the South. A White House letter to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose home has been bombed and shot into on different occasions announced that it was "not possible for the President to schedule a speaking engagement such as you asked."

So the President went golfing in Augusta, Ga., an hour's flight from where the bombs were being thrown and the crosses being burned, to play 27 holes of golf.

But while the President was nudging golf balls, the Rev. King was telling his congregation in Montgomery's Dexter Avenue Baptist Church:

"If I had to die tomorrow morning, I would die happy because I've been to the mountain top and I've seen the promised land . . . and it's going to be here in Montgomery."

THE PRESIDENT did indicate this week, in accepting the honorary chairmanship of Brotherhood Week (Feb. 17-24) that he still believes in brotherhood and equal rights, for he said:

"We are a people of many races, colors and creeds, but we are one nation, one country. The rich variety of American life invigorates the entire Republic, our economy,

our culture, our dedication to freedom and justice."

The President BELIEVES right but doesn't go for ACTING on those beliefs, apparently in areas of the Republic where the beliefs are "controversial."

ATTORNEY GENERAL Herbert Brownell, the nation's chief law enforcement officer, also turned down a request from the embattled Southern Negro leaders. They had asked Brownell for a conference to discuss ways and means of meeting the growing acts of violence aimed at preventing compliance with Supreme Court decisions. Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers, speaking before a group of newsmen here explained the reasons for the Justice Department's not granting the request for the conference:

Spotcheck on the Integration Fight — page 5

African and Aframerican Music, by Paul Robeson — page 9

Civil Rights in Four Northern Cities — page 3

Langston Hughes: Interview by Roosevelt Ward, Jr. — page 2

"The Department of Justice does have an important role to play in this area, but they want to move deliberate and careful. . . . In our enthusiasm to do the right thing, it is so easy to do the wrong thing."

Brownell, himself, in testifying here Monday before a House Judiciary Subcommittee in favor of the Administration's civil rights bills, refused to answer questions as to what the Justice Department responsibility was in connection with enforcing desegregation decisions of federal courts. Such an answer, he held, might harm possibilities for "harmonious action" later.

Brownell repeated the well-worn dodge about avoiding "extremists on either hand." He spoke of "turbulent events and unfortunate incidents," obviously referring to the acts of white supremacy mobsters; but by citing "extremists" on both sides, it permitted the inference that the Negro leaders who had requested the conference with him were in that category. Brownell was being as "deliberate and careful" and as solicitous of "states rights" as he safely could be.

OTHER GCP LEADERS in Congressional committees were not as deliberate as Brownell in an opposite direction. In the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on Constitutional Rights two western Repub-

(Continued on Page 13)

Speidel Nomination Arouses Anger in France, Britain

LONDON.—Seventeen Labor members of Parliament have introduced a motion to stop the appointment of Gen. Hans Speidel as commander of NATO land forces in Central Europe.

The British Army of the Rhine is scheduled to be part of Speidel's command if his nomination by the West German government is agreed to by all other NATO members.

In the face of mounting opposition in Britain and France, West German Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss, in a television interview Jan. 28, rushed to the defense of the former Hitler general. He said:

"I believe that the appointment of a German general with experience on both the Western and Eastern fronts will be to the general benefit of all partners."

Strauss didn't mention that part of Speidel's experience on the two fronts consisted of ordering the murder of French and Russian civilians and the burning of hundreds of towns and villages in the Ukraine.

STRAUSS WENT ON to say that the British MPs who were opposing Speidel's appointment would realize that "the enemies of the last war are now allies, and that the allies of those days are not exactly allies today."

Strauss also stated that the nomination of a West German general to this post "was the



STILL ACTIVE

wish of our allies."

Strauss's TV act was preceded by an announcement in Bonn that the master mind of Hitler's intelligence service in Eastern Europe during the war, Reinhard Gehlen, has been given a new job. His title will be "president of the Federal Intelligence Agency."

For years Gehlen has been head of the biggest spy network in Europe. It collaborates closely

with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Hans Roettiger, Inspector of the West German Army, is now on an inspection tour of U.S. military installations following his arrival here last week.

Speidel's Record

BERLIN.—Lieut. Gen. Hans Speidel, nominated by the West

German government to command NATO's ground forces in Central Europe, sent hundreds of Jews and French resistance fighters to their death when he was Chief of Staff of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht in occupied France.

Evidence of his crimes is contained in a number of documents from the Nazi archives signed or initialed by Speidel. Photostats

(Continued on Page 13)

PARIS.—A storm is rising here against the nomination of an ex-Nazi officer, Gen. Hans Speidel, as commander of NATO ground forces in Central Europe.

The French government is being deluged with letters demanding that it act to prevent French soldiers from being placed under Speidel's command. The United States Seventh Army and British troops are also to be part of Speidel's command.

In addition to the National Federation of Deportees and Internees, organizations of former resistance fighters, Jewish and peace groups are active in the movement against the man who, as Chief of Staff of the Nazi occupation army in France helped murder hundreds of Jews and resistance fighters.

Last Sunday's issue of the Communist Humanite published a front-page photo of Speidel and Hitler in 1940, as well as other photos of Speidel in Paris during the Nazi occupation.

The non-Communist weekly, Aux Enquetes, recently charged that Speidel, in a secret letter to Allen W. Dulles, head of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), wrote:

"It is impossible for our (West German) future army to trust the French high command. . . ."

Speidel denied writing such a letter and insisted he had never had any contact with Dulles, who is a brother of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

AFL-CIO Faces Sharp Conflict On Racket Issue

By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER GIVING the most of its two weeks in Miami Beach to the problem of racketeering in labor unions, the AFL-CIO executive council faced the grim prospect of sharpened division in the merged labor movement — possibly a serious split.

A test of labor's unity may come as the Senate investigating committee, headed by Sen. McClellan, and loaded with McCarthyites and Southern racists, follows through its demands that leaders of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, forego the Fifth Amendment and turn over union books to them.

The question is whether the AFL-CIO will regard the McClellan body as a "fair and objective" committee and enforce the federation's new "code" forbidding labor officials to invoke the Fifth Amendment. The IBT's president, Dave Beck, has already served notice that his union will stand by any of its members who invoke the "Fifth" and will not be guided by the AFL-CIO's new "code."

BUT WHILE a test on relations with the Teamsters may take some time, very serious and ominous consequences for the unions may result immediately. Spokesmen of the IBT have served notice that henceforth, truck drivers will respect the picket lines of only "friendly" unions. The first to sound off was John J. O'Rourke, James Hoffa's man, who next week takes over the administration of the 125,000-member New York Teamsters' Council. He said:

"We're getting our brains beat in every day by self-appointed reformers. We are not going to take this laying down. We'll pay them back in spades. This whole thing will boomerang against those who started it."

Hoffa, the IBT's midwest head and its "strong man," said all district councils of the IBT will probably apply the policy outlined by O'Rourke for New York.

This means that many unions, especially in the consumer and service fields, for whom the co-operation of delivery people is of key importance in winning a strike or a contract, will either bow to the IBT or forfeit its help.

The IBT's key role in the construction field makes it also the chief power center in the 3,000,000-member Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO. Together with the 800,000-member carpenters, and several other building unions, the IBT leaders virtually dictate the policy of that sector of labor. It is at the instigation, of Beck and Hoffa, that the Building Trades have chosen to wage war on the industrial unions, mostly of the former CIO, to obtain jurisdiction over construction workers permanently employed on plant cities covered by industrial contracts.

BUT WHILE the AFL-CIO council has already stirred up a hornet's nest inside labor's own house, that bodes no good, there is increasing doubt of the effectiveness of its new "code" against racketeering. The "code" is aimed at least as much at Communists, or alleged Communists, as at racketeers.

Although communism was not an issue before the Council, it was coupled with racketeering throughout the code. The "code" says that a person who "refrained from formally becoming a member" of the Communist Party but is known to "consistently support" the "activities" of the party, or may be "commonly known" as such, should not be permitted to retain office.

This leaves an opening as wide as a barn door for the ouster of even persons with progressive leanings — the very people who are pressing most vigorously for a cleanout of racketeers and gangsters.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL has in effect decided to cooperate with the McClellan investigating committee and to accommodate itself to the members. These include Senators McCarthy, Mundt and Goldwater, plus McClellan and Erwin, both Southern racists. Only Senators McNamara and Kennedy



BECK

are labor-supported liberals. Senator Ives, a supporter of the Taft-Hartley law, is the eighth member.

As Carl Stellato, president of Ford, Local 600, said in a statement in Ford Facts, "If, as it is alleged, racketeering does exist in some levels of the labor movement, I am quite certain labor can clean its own house. And labor certainly looks with jaundiced eye when the enemies of labor try to do the job for us."

Stellato noted that the very same trio — McClellan, McCarthy and Mundt — conducted a whitewash "investigation" of the lobby. He said "we will be opposed to a 'labor investigating Roman holiday' which is so characteristic of anything Senator McCarthy has a hand in."

WALTER REUTHER, facing his own convention soon, and other of the former CIO leaders, are hailing the AFL-CIO Council action. Pressed by their own members, whom they had told a cleanup of racketeering was one condition for the merger of the labor movement, they want to be able to come before their unions and boast that something is being done.

But all that really seems to be in the making is a grand smear campaign by the McClellan-McCarthy committee, with a few racket ridden locals singled out for headlines from coast to coast. The AFL leaders have repeatedly promised to clean up, but nothing much came of the promises. Some of the top leaders of the former AFL who are now in the AFL-CIO council, have themselves lived to long at peace with racketeers to start war upon them now and risk embarrassment.

The new move seems fully in line with the costly and entirely unsuccessful step taken against the International Longshoremen's Association in 1953. The result was severance of 60,000 rank and file workers from the main stream; strengthening the support of some corrupt elements in the ILA; division and weakening of maritime unionism in general and consequent economic loss; at the cost to the AFL of tremendous sums of money.

(a million dollars in one campaign) in its unsuccessful effort to destroy the ILA.

The same disregard of the rank and file in the 1,500,000-member Teamsters seem to be running through the present move of the council. Again it is taken for granted that if the IBT's top leaders do not conform to the AFL-CIO's "code" they, along with their 1,500,000 members must be ousted or provoked to leave. That labor unity is impaired does not seem to bother some of the leaders. And it is forgotten that maintenance of unity is not possible without respecting the autonomous rights of international affiliates. If the IBT quits, as it threatens, over infringement of its autonomy, other unions will soon follow. The AFL-CIO will not stay united if it seeks to impose a centralized bureaucracy.

350 Delegates Due To Attend 16th National CP Convention

OVER 350 DELEGATES and alternates from all parts of the country are expected to be present when the Communist Party opens its 16th national convention on Saturday morning, Feb. 9. The convention will continue through Tuesday, Lincoln's Birthday. The sessions will be held at Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston Street.

First items on the convention agenda for Saturday will be the election of committees, and a keynote speech by Eugene Dennis, general secretary.

The remainder of the convention will be devoted to the discussion and adoption of the main Draft Resolution, a party constitution, miscellaneous resolutions, and the election of a new national committee. The Draft Resolution has been discussed for several months within the party.

On Saturday night, the New York Freedom of the Press committee has invited all out-of-town delegates to the convention to be its guests at the 33d anniversary ball of the Daily Worker. The ball will be held at Chateau Gardens.

Langston Hughes Tells About His New 'Pictorial History'

By ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

WHEN you enter the study of world-famous Negro author Langston Hughes, located on the top floor of a three-story, unimposing brownstone in the heart of Harlem, nothing about the man or his surroundings immediately suggests that you are in the presence of one of the most talented, versatile and productive American writers of our time.

The small, neat, modest and book-lined study is dominated by a huge work table, typewriter in the center and sharpened pencils lying point upwards in their holder. The walls are paneled with drawings by Jacob Lawrence and other artists. A table-model record player, with stacks of records stands against the wall.

Hughes, born in Joplin, Missouri, Feb. 1, and just celebrating his 55th birthday, is casually dressed, youthful, slightly shorter than average, and only a mite heavier than the years when he named the wide length and breadth of the world.

During more than a twenty-year span, a dazzling variety of works have flowed from the pen of this world-read man, often called the poet laureate of the Negro people — capped recently by his collaboration with Milton Seltzer on the much-heralded "Pictorial History of the Negro in America." Before this, a continuous stream —

Six books of poetry and thousands of other verses in numerous magazines and periodicals; one novel; two collections of short stories; two volumes of his widely-read contemporary folk character Simple; two autobiographies, the latest, "I Wonder as I Wander," appearing late last year; two volumes of "Famous American Negroes and Negro Music Makers"; an anthology, "The Poetry of the Negro," edited with Arna Bontemps; a photo essay "Sweet Flypaper of Life," done with photographer Doy D. Carova; two books of translations by Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen and the famous novel, "Masters of the Dew," by the great Haitian writer, Jacques Roumain; nine full-length plays, two one-acters, the lyrics for Elmer Rice's Broadway musical hit, "Street Scene," two opera librettos and countless songs.

HE has won seven fellowships and awards, including a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Rosenwald Fund fellowship, the Anisfield-Wolfe award and the American Academy of Arts and Letters grant. He has been visiting professor in creative writing at Atlanta University and poet-in-residence at the University of Chicago; toured high schools and universities extensively, made numerous radio and TV appearances and poetry recordings, is contributing editor to Phylon and columnist for the Chicago Defender.



LANGSTON HUGHES

When asked about reactions to his latest work, the Pictorial History, the soft-spoken, chain-smoking author, said the first edition has already been sold out.

"The publishers have had mail orders far beyond normal," he disclosed.

"Especially large mail orders have come from Negroes. A lot of people bought three or four copies — quite unusual for such a large book."

The book, which sells for \$5.95 was issued by Crown Publishers. Hughes felt that the reason for the book's popularity, "as many reviewers and critics have pointed out, that it's an interesting and comprehensive history of the Negro in America, made especially timely with civil rights developments in the South in such important focus. A great majority of the critics indicated how the book serves as a valuable background for understanding contemporary developments in the South."

"Many Americans were not prepared for these developments," Hughes added, "The only way to really understand these events is to understand the historical background which they came out of." He then showed a full-length editorial review from the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, hailing the book as one of the most important contributions to contemporary understanding of the Negro in America, which should be in the hands of every teacher.

About the events in the South Hughes said:

"What's happening is of great historical significance — a milestone in American democracy, representing Negro heroes and the other on Africa."

ing an attempt by Negroes to nail down the democratic privileges denied them so long."

"In the past we didn't have the technique and inner strength to accomplish what's being accomplished now," he explained, quickly adding that these elements had existed before.

"But now the moment of crisis has come and our own leaders and the people have risen to the occasion."

Events in the South were not isolated, he said, but were part of the wave of freedom movements all over the world.

"President Eisenhower recently commented in general terms on this desire for freedom in the world. The desire for freedom is just as great here."

COMMENTING on how he came to collaborate on the Pictorial History, Hughes said smilingly:

"I guess I was fortunate. I had nothing to do with the original idea. Milton Meltzer and Arna Bontemps conceived the book. Arna worked on it in the beginning, but couldn't continue when he had to complete his new book, a biography of Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. He suggested I finish it. That's how I came into the picture."

The book had taken tremendous reading and research, he added. "It was very interesting and challenging work, but very difficult because I had to work after the layout and space had already been allotted."

A big problem, Hughes said, was to decide what to leave out.

"It was very difficult, but if the book had been any large, in illustrations or text it would have had to cost more. We didn't want to make the price prohibitive. We wanted to keep the cost within range. But it was still hard to decide what to leave out."

"For instance," he said walking over to the book case and pulling out the large illustrated volume, "only two pages were allotted to World War II — and you know how difficult a problem it is to treat such an important period within two pages."

"BUT WE felt the contemporary period was much closer and fresh in the minds of potential readers, so we concentrated more space on earlier periods not as familiar or well known — particularly the Reconstruction period."

Hughes showed me numerous foreign translations of his works, including recent German translations of the poetry anthology and his book on jazz, a French volume of his poetry, a Danish translation of "Simple Speaks His Mind," two Rumanian translations of earlier short stories and a Chinese poetry translation. Hughes disclosed he was currently working on two juvenile books, one concerning Negro heroes and the other on Africa.

Budd Union Asks Higher Rates To Offset Automation Loss

By JOSEPH POSNER

PHILADELPHIA — In the contract that the United Auto Workers, Local 813, now has with the Budd Co., the company may be required to pay as much as 6 cents per hour over the agreed wage rate. The union negotiators insisted on such a provision to protect their membership against "technological improvement."

In the light of past experience, an additional 2 cents an hour for "technological improvement" was reasonable enough. Or so the workers at Budd's figured, anyhow.

But now Budd Co. has installed new machines for turning out Ford bodies that permits the workers to produce 1,600 pieces in the same time they produced 1,000 or maybe 1,100 pieces with the old machinery. It means a wage cut of \$20 to \$25 a week. Balance that loss against the 6 cents an hour or \$2.40 a week increase that the contract calls for, and it becomes painfully clear what happens to the pay check.

In the words of one worker in the press shop where the blow falls hardest, "The 6-cent-an-hour spread that looked so good when

we got the contract is sure good—yes—for the boss. But it's a kick in the teeth for us."

IT'S NOT SURPRISING that the spectre of this deep wage cut gets under the skin of the workers. But they are doubly bitter because of the attitude the employers are taking.

The union is asking that a new time study be made to adjust rates so that the whole loss shall not fall on the workers while the company hogs all the benefits from increased production.

The company won't give an inch.

The union pleads that for a while, at least, the workers will be at an extra disadvantage through lost time that will result from breakdowns. This new machinery is beautiful to watch in operation. But it is big and complicated. The repair department is still learning how to handle it. Isn't this something—contract or no contract—that management can take into consideration?

The company's position on this seems to be: we've got you over a barrel. The contract says 6 cents. That's all we'll give. There's nothing you can legally do about it.

There are 4,500 workers at Budd

Co. A motion authorizing the union officers to call a strike has been passed by a vote of 1,261 to 31. At this writing, a government arbitrator has stepped into the picture.

THE BUDD WORKERS are bothered even more because they see that across the river in Camden, another 2,800 workers at Campbell Soup Co. are in a similar squeeze. There, too, "technological improvement" of a kind that the union negotiators could not reasonably have foreseen is knocking the contract wage rates for a 1-p. And there, too, management insists on taking the full pound of flesh it claims the allow allows it.

There's no apparent criticism here from the rank-and-file toward their union officials who negotiated the contract that now proves to be inadequate. A Budd assembly-line worker who stands to lose nearly a fifth of his present pay says: "It's impossible for our committee to know that these new machines were going to be installed." Then he adds: "Sure they could have guessed. But if we tried to get a contract to cover any loss that MIGHT happen, there'd be a holler that we're trying to take over the plant. And then where would

North Star ★ On South Street

By R. H. B.

Commonwealth-Supported Colleges and Southern Collegiate Jimcrow Athletics

HARRISBURG, Pa.—State Senator Benjamin R. Donolow, (D-Phila.) last week introduced a resolution in the State Senate that this body go on record "strongly suggesting that any college or university in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which receives state aid" should not compete with colleges or universities in the United States that practice segregation in their athletic programs.

The text of Sen. Donolow's resolution is as follows:

"It is reported that certain universities and colleges in the South are practicing segregation in their athletic programs.

"These Southern colleges and universities have ruled that their athletic teams should not participate with any university or college having Negro players. Many Pennsylvania supported colleges and universities operate under these restrictions; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate go on record as strongly suggesting that any college or university in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which receives state aid should not participate in any athletic program with any college or university in the United States which practices segregation or prohibits their teams from participating with colleges or universities which have Negro members, and be it further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to all the state aided colleges and universities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Donolow is the Democratic Party leader of South Philadelphia's Eighth Ward and was one of the sponsors of the Pennsylvania FEPC bill which was passed in the last session of the Legislature.

we get?"

In the meantime, hardly a week goes by here but what some spokesman for the free enterprise system breaks into the press with prepared facts and figures to prove that "in the long run" automation will bring more jobs, higher wages and prosperity for all.

mission.

Real investigation on all requests for rate increases. Public hearings on request. Fair evaluation of property.

16. Insurance Employer-employee bargaining free of restrictions.

17. Housing Rent Control. Authority to provide low-cost housing. Loans available to workers to provide down payment on homes. Amend Urban Redevelopment Act No. 385 (1953) to permit use of Federal funds.

18. State Authorities Authorities to provide employment of needed projects during slack periods.

19. State Contracts All work performed under Union conditions where possible. State contracts to be let under prevailing (Union) conditions only.

20. Department of Labor Labor representation on all Boards and Commissions. Safety standards developed and brought up to date. Sufficient funds for— (a) proper and regular inspections of factories; (b) enforcement of all provisions; (c) investigations of need and hearings before home-work permits are granted and then only to be granted to handicapped persons; (d) open records of home-work permits for inspection; (e) inspection of work under homework permits. Speedier handling of claims. Closer coordination and place under one roof, if possible— USES UC Rehabilitation Public Welfare

21. Mental Health Appropriate sufficient funds for care of mentally ill. Adopt a proper merit system for the employment and advancement of competent personnel.

22. General All Boards and Commissions to have Labor representation. Clarify provisions of Clothing and Glove Act as "paid for by employer." Repeal of Pechan Loyalty Act and other similar measures. Dismiss courts from Arbitration Decisions under bona fide labor contracts. Reinstate Teacher Tenure Act in full. Complete opposition to wire-tapping. Weekly pay checks unless other procedure is agreed upon through collective bargaining.

Pennsylvania Labor's 1957 Legislative Program

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Although the Legislature has been in session for three weeks the State AFL, as this article went to press, had not published its legislative program. The State CIO Council had, however, issued its program.

There has been close cooperation in this state for several years now between the AFL and CIO, and by these two with the United Mine Workers and Railroad Brotherhood of Trainmen. There is no doubt that the CIO program, which is reprinted below, has the backing also of these other three labor groups.

- 1. Workmen's Compensation**
Act to be compulsory. Rehabilitation to be complete. Full medical expenses, including plastic surgery and appliances. Increased funeral expenses. Attorney representation not necessary. Benefits to begin first day of injury. Broader interpretation of where injury takes place. Liberalization of definitions (arm, leg, finger, etc.). Greater percentage of benefits and longer duration for loss of arm, leg, etc. Increase minimum to \$25 and maximum to 2/3 of wages. Double penalty for minors. Include State and County workers. Eliminate restrictions on relatives of non-citizens. Permanent total disability to receive \$40 per week for life. Eliminate restrictions on injuries. Dependents' allowances. Labor representation on Board.
- 2. Occupational Disease**
All benefit changes as covered under Workmen's Compensation. Complete coverage of all diseases. Time extended on reporting diseases. Partial disability allowances on occupational diseases.
- 3. Unemployment Compensation**
Provisions for covering Guaranteed Annual Wage. Job referral refusal disqualification period limited. Retirement on pension liberalized. Eliminate waiting period. Increase minimum to \$25 and maximum to 2/3 of wages. Benefits to be based on 5-day week when on short time (Romig Decision). Uniform duration 39 weeks.

- (Forand Bill).
Illness covered and plant shut-down for whatever reason. Coverage extended to all workers. Daily allowance increased for partial disability—(Now \$6) Experience rating out. No payment by employees. Proper definition of suitable work and suitable wages. Insurance Agents covered. Earning requirements lowered. Day Base Plan accumulative. Any disqualification not to exceed three (3) weeks. Remove unfair qualifying provisions. Labor representation on Board. State Administrator to be labor representative. Person laid off before dispute not penalized. Dependents' allowances provided. Question of actively seeking work. Severance pay exempt from denial of benefits. Previous employer no right of appeal. Earning comparison for new job to be with past employment. Self employment after normal work day—such as farms, etc., not to be used to deny benefits. Where partial employment is had together with full-time employment, continue employment on partial, or leaving partial employment not to interfere with benefits.
- 4. Women and Children**
40-hour workweek, overtime up to 8 hours at overtime pay. One day of rest after six consecutive days of work. Proper sanitary and working conditions. Proper factory standards. Real Equal Pay Law. No work performed by minors

- under 18. Work around the clock discontinued except by permission. Certain work as prescribed by Industrial Board prohibited. Union to be notified where longer day or week is needed, and hearings held.
- 5. Minimum Wage and Hours**
\$1.25 per hour. Industrial Board to set other rates. Overtime after 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week.
 - 6. State Labor Relations Act**
Restore to 1937 Act (McGinnis Act). Advertisements to carry information if labor dispute exists. All workers, including institutional and charitable, to be covered. State and County and other political subdivision employees covered. Jurisdiction of Board when assumed to be final. Coverage extended to all not covered by National Labor Relations Act.
 - 7. Workers' Rights**
Repeal of restrictions on secondary boycotts; on jurisdictional disputes. Freedom of all workers to strike. Medical services available at all times.
 - 8. Elections**
Repeal of Farrell Act. Time off for voting with pay. Full permanent registration (covered for 4 years). Absentee voting. 18-year old to vote.
 - 9. Taxes**
No wage or sales tax. Income tax with exemptions based on ability to pay. State profits tax. Utilities to pay real tax. No increase on tax on alcoholic beverages. Legalized Race Meets (income earmarked for education). Repeal of and no enactment of discriminatory taxes. Repeal of machinery tax exemptions.
 - 10. Anti-Injunction Act**
Restored to 1937 provisions. No restraining order (temporary) granted without hearing.
 - 11. Public and Institutional Employees**
Proper salaries and work week. Free to strike. Collective bargaining covered under State act. Public and institutional workers covered by Unemployment Compensation. Public and institutional workers covered by Social Security. Amend Act 492 (1947) to permit fair and impartial arbitration for school employees. Proper state-wide Civil Service. Overtime payments. Public workers and their families covered by welfare plans.

- 12. Education**
Improved educational facilities. Labor representation on Board of Trustees at Pennsylvania State University. Labor Extension Program. Free Lunch Program. Teachers and other employees properly paid. Free City College. No private trade school license issued without holding hearings and need for trainees shown. Nurseries for children. No discrimination in educational opportunities. Apprentice programs to meet standards.
- 13. Public Welfare**
No pauper's oath. Increased grants and needed services or diets allowed. Proper salary schedules. Relief recipients if required to work shall only work for prevailing wage (Union). No repayment of relief grants. Aliens to receive relief. Life insurance coverage permitted. Adequate medical care provided. Emergency relief permitted (strikes). Resident requirements eased. Labor representation on Boards.
- 14. Industrial Development**
Commission to encourage industry expansion to come to Pennsylvania under fair conditions. Outside (non-resident) interests permitted to own breweries.
- 15. Public Utility Commission**
Labor representation on Com-

The War for Civil Rights Is 'By No Means Over,' Says Clark

PHILADELPHIA. — Pennsylvania's newest U. S. Senator Joseph S. Clark in a letter to one of his constituents on the question of a change in Rule 22 agreed that a change in this Senate rule was a necessary prelude to passage of civil rights and other progressive legislation.

Clark also pointed out that the first round of the fight to amend Rule 22 was lost but that "the war is by no means over" and that he was "actively working on this problem with some of his colleagues."

Later in a news letter emanating from the freshman Senator's Washington office he declared that "there is a good prospect, at a later date in this session, a more effective curb on filibusters will be enacted."

The newsletter went on to say that Senators Johnson and Knowland, the majority and minority leaders, in that body have co-sponsored a resolution to change Rule 22. "Furthermore," states Clark in his newsletter, "there is a fairly good prospect of civil rights legislation being passed in the next few months, although a determined filibuster will have to be beaten down to achieve this result."

Clark was joined with 11 other Senators to sponsor 12 civil rights bills which if passed would go far towards eliminating discrimination in all fields because of race, creed or color.

R. H. B.

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

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'Atoms for Peace' vs. 'Operation Understanding' Reflects Basic Issue of Life vs. Death

By JAMES DOLSEN

PHILADELPHIA. — Two large-scale exhibitions on display here during the past several weeks—and still on—deserve consideration by the citizenry, but for quite different reasons. These are the "Atoms for Peace" show at the Commercial Museum, 34 St. and Convention Ave., and "Operation Understanding" on the fifth floor of the Gimbel Store downtown.

I spent several hours the other day visiting each and inspecting the various exhibits. I feel the time was well spent.

The "Atoms for Peace" display voices as a theme undoubtedly the deepest yearnings not only of the American people but of humanity everywhere. "Operation Understanding" is just the contrary. It is a glorification of the forces of destruction contrived by our scientists and employed by the authors of the exhibit—the Armed Forces.

In the atomic exhibition the 80 pictorial representations show the visitor the mechanical process which transforms uranium from a crude ore into the purified form that serves as the fuel for the reactor or "atomic" furnace. This plant in turn produces electricity on a scale almost unimaginable, as compared to that derived in the most efficient utilization of coal, gas, or oil as energy-producing fuels.

According to the U. A. Atomic Energy Commission, which sponsors the exhibits, the energy released by the fission of all the atoms—so incredibly small as to be almost incomprehensible—of just ONE pound of uranium 235 would be equivalent to that produced by burning 2,600,000 pounds (1,300 tons) of coal.

The involved chain of reactions which produce the radioisotopes and other atomic products used in medicine, industry and other lines and the ways in which the production process has been developed and controlled are so simply illustrated that children can understand them.

This exhibit is to be followed in mid-March by a great International Atomic Exposition that will be attended by top atomic experts from all over the world. There will

be exhibits of the very latest devices for harnessing atomic power and utilizing it for peaceful purposes.

The Armed Forces exhibit at Gimbel's, on the other hand, is crowded with the latest machinery and weapons for wiping out millions of human beings classified as our "enemies." There one can see at first hand the degree to which the militarization of our country has progressed.

It is significant that with all the deadly machinery, utilization of gas and bacterial warfare depicted, etc., no statistics are given of the unparalleled destructiveness of what the scientists in this field have attained. Bombers are shown and the area of the exhibit is punctuated with the constant rat-tat-tat of machine guns fired by young boys wandering wonder-struck from one noisemaker to another. Of course, real bullets are not used and the whole business has a deceptive air of make-believe.

The 10,000 square feet of space donated by the Gimbel firm for the exhibit is full of young army, navy, and air men, who are very much on the lookout for recruits—including young women—for their respective branches of the Armed Services.

However, it is noticeable that the glamor which used to attend such service in the old days—as evidenced by the brass-gleaming, colorful uniforms of the last century, with the clanking swords and the odd caps of the officers, shown in the exhibit—is absent in the accoutrement of today. Now the object is to make the individual soldier as inconspicuous a target as possible on the field of battle so the colorings are dulled.

Automatic firearms of long range have replaced the sabre, although the bayonets on the guns still remind one that close-range fighting involving the slicing up of the human body is still an essential task in war.

The contrasting exhibitions and

Westinghouse Switchgear Plan Hits 3,000 E. Pgh. Jobs

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Thousands of union workers at the huge Westinghouse plant here are worrying over what will happen to their jobs if the company carries out its plans to transfer the switchgear apparatus to another location. Some 3,000 are employed in the division.

The Westinghouse Board of Directors meeting Jan. 30 in New York approved an appropriation for construction of a new plant but disclosed neither its amount nor proposed location.

Company officials state that with a backlog of orders for the switchgear apparatus 30 to 40 percent higher than ever before, quick expansion of the plant is imperative. Because of the way in which it is now hemmed in on a narrow strip along the Monongahela River, it could expand only upwards. Management rules this out as "impractical."

IN THE nearby Trafford area where the company has a small mill-carta plant it owns a tract of some 132 acres. Should this be utilized for the expansion, it would be readily accessible to presently employed workers of the switchgear division.

However, there are persistent reports that the corporation is seriously considering removing this department to Bloomington, Ind., where a small switchgear distribution apparatus plant is under construction. The alleged "high rate" of taxation on the corporation in



Pennsylvania favors this location.

The machinery tax, which applies only in this county (Allegheny) and several others, is another factor in influencing a decision to transfer operations elsewhere. However, Westinghouse officials declare that these taxes are not the major consideration. The company must quickly get more "elbow room" for its expanded operations, they contend.

OFFICERS of Local 601, AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, representing some 9,000 production and maintenance employees, and of the Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employees, representing 4,600 white-collar workers at the plant, have been consulted with by management representatives on the problems involved.

Transfer of the switchgear division and subsequent loss to the communities in this area of the purchasing power of its 3,000 employees would, according to president Paul Carmichael of Local 601, "not only be a hardship to our members but also a hardship on the communities in the Turtle Creek Valley depending on Westinghouse."

Carmichael declared that the union was fully cooperating with the company in its efforts to recover ground lost by the bitter five months strike of 1955-56. C. W. A. Price, Westinghouse president, stated there was this "wholehearted cooperation." We're exceedingly pleased with employee

call or write the ACLU, 260 South 15 Street, phone KI 5-4576.

morale since the end of the strike and with their productivity," he emphasized.

Price had good reason to exult. Despite a "whopping" loss, as the Pittsburgh Press described it, of \$44,668,000 in profits during the first quarter of last year while the strike was still on, Westinghouse wound up 1956 with a net profit of \$15,500,000. "The company's competitive position is solid, its future is bright and its employee relations are good," Price boasts.

WITH prospects of its "highest plateau" of postwar earnings this year, the company has been "reorganizing" its operations so as to squeeze still more profit out of its workers. Relocation of its departments is an important means to this end.

If in the process many employees suffer the "inconvenience" of losing their jobs or having to give up their homes and start all over again in a distant community, that is their hard luck.

The workers here and their unions show no signs of accepting this alternative. Outside of their representations to the company against such removal, they have contacted their Congressmen and the officials of the cities and boroughs involved to get their help. This is only the beginning of the fight, they say.

WHAT'S ON

(Admission free unless otherwise indicated)
FRIDAY, FEB. 8, at 8:30 p.m. at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel—Teachers Union Forum lecture by Dr. Joseph Wurtis, psychiatrist, author of "Soviet Psychiatry and Fragments of an Analysis with Freud," on "Conflicting Views in Modern Psychiatry." Admission charge.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9, at 8 p.m. at the University Museum, 33rd and Spruce Sts.—String Orchestra with Oboes and Bassoon directed by Arthur Cohn; selections from Handel, Bach, Arensky, Paganini, Menotti and Tock (Three Viewpoints of Paganini).

AT THE MUSEUM OF ART, Parkway at 26th St. showing of films:
Saturday, Feb. 9, at 2 p.m.—History of Art (Princes and Titans)
Sunday, Feb. 10, at 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.
Miss Julie (Strindberg play)
Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 2 p.m.—History of Art (Ladies and Gentlemen)

FEB. 10—3:30 p.m. Negro History Week—Venango Baptist Church—Broad and Venango Sts. Musical program, talk on Negro History. Auspices: the Philadelphia Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15, at 8:15 p.m. at the Public Library Auditorium, Logan Square—Chamber Music Concert with Lorne Monroe, cellist and Vladimir Sokoloff, pianist. Program: Sonatas by Beethoven, Debussy and Barber.

Union Busting Chamber of Commerce Group to Hit Pittsburgh on 'Right to Work' Issue

PITTSBURGH. — The U. S. Chamber of Commerce team of business leaders and legislative experts, who are visiting 12 of the larger cities in the country as apostles of anti-labor "Right-to-work" legislation, will spend Tuesday, Feb. 19, in an all-day conference sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce at the Webster Hall Hotel.

Publicity issued here in connection with the affair did not include this legislative proposal among the measures to be discussed. A press release mentioned taxes and finance, labor-management relations, and "how organized business can make its view heard more effectively in Congress."

In the Dec. 15 Pittsburgh Press, however, Scripps-Howard Wash-

ington correspondent Fred W. Perkins in a full column article on this propaganda tour declared that the U. S. C. of C. would "carry to businessmen through these meetings its opposition to compulsory union membership. This opposition is expressed in the Chamber's demand for passage of 'right-to-work' laws."

Organized labor looks on these state laws, which by specific provision of the Taft-Hartley Act supersede federal legislation protecting the right of workers to unions, as "right-to-wreck" laws and have found them formidable obstacles to the drive towards further organization. However, the powerful AFL-CIO, railroad brotherhoods and UMWA here have so far ignored this conference.

On almost all the subjects which Perkins stated would be taken up at these meetings the unions are completely opposed to the viewpoint of the traveling delegation.

The delegation, according to Perkins, is particularly to empha-

size the need for more drastic curbs against "secondary boycotts" which are mainly conducted in connection with labor disputes in the strongly AFL-organized building trades. Special stress likewise is to be laid on measures to block extension of the present statutory minimum \$1-an-hour wage to employees of retail stores and service establishments.

Public housing construction, expanded social security, health insurance through government agencies and operation of public power plants are among the subjects which the delegation will damn as "socialistic."

This conference, one many safely conclude, will contribute further difficulties towards winning from the Republican-controlled state Legislature the enactment of any measures of substantial benefit to the masses of the people. It may lead to the introduction of a "right-to-work" bill in this state.

YOU'LL FIND ON PAGE 15

Pa. Labor's 1957 Legislative Program
Automation and Keystone Labor



Vol. XXII, No. 6
(16 Pages)

February 10, 1957
Price 10 Cents

THE TIME TO FINISH

On this weekend, we celebrate with a ball the 33rd anniversary of our paper. The time is Saturday night, the place is Chateau Gardens in lower Manhattan. (New Yorkers can get the details on page 16).

It is quite an occasion in the history of working-class journalism in our land. As we have often said before, no working-class daily — aside from foreign language publication — has had so long a life.

It is thus an occasion for merry-making, and we intend to take full advantage of it. But it is also a highly fitting occasion for emphasizing, here at least, that we, like all such publications, keep going through the contributions and circulation activities of our devoted supporters.

As we write this on Wednesday, we are within \$4,500 of our \$50,000 fund goal, quite a bit behind schedule, but in sight of that necessary target. There is thus a good chance that the birthday present we covet may be ours.

For those who will be there, we suggest you try to get set to help us go over that goal line.

For those who will not be there, we suggest you wire your contributions and what you can collect either to our office at 35 E. 12th St., or to The Worker ball at Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston Street, NYC.

And if you can't do that, send it to us through the mails. Monday will also do as the date of completion.

WE ALSO LOOK forward to a

Received last week — \$ 1,519.97
Total to date — \$45,545.72
Still to go — \$ 4,545.28
Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Mail contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City, NY. Wire or bring your contributions this Friday and Saturday to Daily Worker at 35 E. 12th St., or to The Worker Ball, Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston St., New York City.

flood of subscriptions that night. While it would be Utopian to hope to reach the one-third mark nationally in our circulation campaign that we had originally projected, some states and areas have reached it or can do so. Bring them along with you if you're coming. Give them to someone who will be there if you're not. Let's get the campaign off the floor at this 33rd anniversary celebration.

Following is a report of the donations received from Jan. 29 through Feb. 4:

JAN. 29
Brooklyn friend, \$2; Kings Highway, \$7; Bronx, M.J. \$15; San Francisco, J.S. \$1; Friend, \$10; X.Y. \$5; Queens friend, \$2.

JAN. 30
Several New York writers, \$8; New York, R. \$5; Chicago, L.H. \$1; Friend, \$10; New York, B.B. \$1; Chicago Freedom of the Press Committee, \$40.50; Group of industrial workers, \$47; New England, \$6; Manhattan R.L. \$10; FRN,

(Continued on Page 13)

Despite Bombs And Crosses--Ike Golfs

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON.—There have been torrents of civil rights words flowing here this week, but the substance of civil rights, guaranteed by federal law, is still something for the future. President Eisenhower, who has been referred to—without objection—as the

President who has done most for civil rights, turned down an invitation to speak against the immorality of racist violence in the South. A White House letter to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose home has been bombed and shot into on different occasions announced that it was "not possible for the President to schedule a speaking engagement such as you asked."

So the President went golfing in Augusta, Ga., an hour's flight from where the bombs were being thrown and the crosses being burned, to play 27 holes of golf.

But while the President was nudging golf balls, the Rev. King was telling his congregation in Montgomery's Dexter Avenue Baptist Church:

"If I had to die tomorrow morning, I would die happy because I've been to the mountain top and I've seen the promised land . . . and it's going to be here in Montgomery."

THE PRESIDENT did indicate this week, in accepting the honorary chairmanship of Brotherhood Week (Feb. 17-24) that he still believes in brotherhood and equal rights, for he said:

"We are a people of many races, colors and creeds, but we are one nation, one country. The rich variety of American life invigorates the entire Republic, our economy,

our culture, our dedication to freedom and justice."

The President BELIEVES right but doesn't go for ACTING on those beliefs, apparently in areas of the Republic where the beliefs are "controversial."

ATTORNEY GENERAL Herbert Brownell, the nation's chief law enforcement officer, also turned down a request from the embattled Southern Negro leaders. They had asked Brownell for a conference to discuss ways and means of meeting the growing acts of violence aimed at preventing compliance with Supreme Court decisions. Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers, speaking before a group of newsmen here explained the reasons for the Justice Department's not granting the re-

quest for the conference:

"The Department of Justice does have an important role to play in this area, but they want to move deliberate and careful. . . . In our enthusiasm to do the right thing, it is so easy to do the wrong thing."

Brownell, himself, in testifying here Monday before a House Judiciary Subcommittee in favor of the Administration's civil rights bills, refused to answer questions as to what the Justice Department responsibility was in connection with enforcing desegregation decisions of federal courts. Such an answer, he held, might harm possibilities for "harmonious action" later.

Brownell repeated the well-worn dodge about avoiding "extremists on either hand." He spoke of "turbulent events and unfortunate incidents," obviously referring to the acts of white supremacy mobsters; but by citing "extremists" on both sides, it permitted the inference that the Negro leaders who had requested the conference with him were in that category. Brownell was being as "deliberate and careful" and as solicitous of "states rights" as he safely could be.

OTHER GCP LEADERS in Congressional committees were not as deliberate as Brownell in an opposite direction. In the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on Constitutional Rights two western Repub-

- Spotcheck on the Integration Fight — page 5
- African and Aframerican Music, by Paul Robeson — page 9
- Civil Rights in Four Northern Cities — page 3
- Langston Hughes: Interview by Roosevelt Ward, Jr. — page 2

Speidel Nomination Arouses Anger in France, Britain

LONDON.—Seventeen Labor members of Parliament have introduced a motion to stop the appointment of Gen. Hans Speidel as commander of NATO land forces in Central Europe.

The British Army of the Rhine is scheduled to be part of Speidel's command if his nomination by the West German government is agreed to by all other NATO members.

In the face of mounting opposition in Britain and France, West German Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss, in a television interview Jan. 28, rushed to the defense of the former Hitler general. He said:

"I believe that the appointment of a German general with experience on both the Western and Eastern fronts will be to the general benefit of all partners."

Strauss didn't mention that part of Speidel's experience on the two fronts consisted of ordering the murder of French and Russian civilians and the burning of hundreds of towns and villages in the Ukraine.

STRAUSS WENT ON to say that the British MPs who were opposing Speidel's appointment would realize that "the enemies of the last war are now allies, and that the allies of those days are not exactly allies today."

Strauss also stated that the nomination of a West German general to this post "was the



STILL ACTIVE

wish of our allies."

Strauss's TV act was preceded by an announcement in Bonn that the master mind of Hitler's intelligence service in Eastern Europe during the war, Reinhard Gehlen, has been given a new job. His title will be "president of the Federal Intelligence Agency."

For years Gehlen has been head of the biggest spy network in Europe. It collaborates closely

with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Hans Roettiger, Inspector of the West German Army, is now on an inspection tour of U.S. military installations following his arrival here last week.

Speidel's Record

BERLIN.—Lieut. Gen. Hans Speidel, nominated by the West

German government to command NATO's ground forces in Central Europe, sent hundreds of Jews and French resistance fighters to their death when he was Chief of Staff of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht in occupied France.

Evidence of his crimes is contained in a number of documents from the Nazi archives signed or initialed by Speidel. Photostats

(Continued on Page 13)

PARIS.—A storm is rising here against the nomination of an ex-Nazi officer, Gen. Hans Speidel, as commander of NATO ground forces in Central Europe.

The French government is being deluged with letters demanding that it act to prevent French soldiers from being placed under Speidel's command. The United States Seventh Army and British troops are also to be part of Speidel's command.

In addition to the National Federation of Deportees and Internees, organizations of former resistance fighters, Jewish and peace groups are active in the movement against the man who, as Chief of Staff of the Nazi occupation army in France helped murder hundreds of Jews and resistance fighters.

Last Sunday's issue of the Communist Humanite published a front-page photo of Speidel and Hitler in 1940, as well as other photos of Speidel in Paris during the Nazi occupation.

The non-Communist weekly, Aux Encontres, recently charged charged that Speidel, in a secret letter to Allen W. Dulles, head of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), wrote:

"It is impossible for our (West German) future army to trust the French high command. . . ."

Speidel denied writing such a letter and insisted he had never had any contact with Dulles, who is a brother of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

AFL-CIO Faces Sharp Conflict On Racket Issue

By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER GIVING the most of its two weeks in Miami Beach to the problem of racketeering in labor unions, the AFL-CIO executive council faced the grim prospect of sharpened division in the merged labor movement — possibly a serious split.

A test of labor's unity may come as the Senate investigating committee, headed by Sen. McClellan, and loaded with McCarthyites and Southern racists, follows through its demands that leaders of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, forego the Fifth Amendment and turn over union books to them.

The question is whether the AFL-CIO will regard the McClellan body as a "fair and objective" committee and enforce the federation's new "code" forbidding labor officials to invoke the Fifth Amendment. The IBT's president, Dave Beck, has already served notice that his union will stand by any of its members who invoke the "Fifth" and will not be guided by the AFL-CIO's new "code."

BUT WHILE a test on relations with the Teamsters may take some time, very serious and ominous consequences for the unions may result immediately. Spokesmen of the IBT have served notice that henceforth truck drivers will respect the picket lines of only "friendly" unions. The first to sound off was John J. O'Rourke, James Hoffa's man, who next week takes over the administration of the 125,000-member New York Teamsters' Council. He said:

"We're getting our brains beat in every day by self-appointed reformers. We are not going to take this laying down. We'll pay them back in spades. This whole thing will boomerang against those who started it."

Hoffa, the IBT's midwest head and its "strong man," said all district councils of the IBT will probably apply the policy outlined by O'Rourke for New York.

This means that many unions, especially in the consumer and service fields, for whom the co-operation of delivery people is of key importance in winning a strike or a contract, will either bow to the IBT or forfeit its help.

The IBT's key role in the construction field makes it also the chief power center in the 3,000,000-member Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO. Together with the 800,000-member carpenters, and several other building unions, the IBT leaders virtually dictate the policy of that sector of labor. It is at the instigation, of Beck and Hoffa, that the Building Trades have chosen to wage war on the industrial unions, mostly of the former CIO, to obtain jurisdiction over construction workers permanently employed on plant cities covered by industrial contracts.

BUT WHILE the AFL-CIO council has already stirred up a hornet's nest inside labor's own house, that bodes no good, there is increasing doubt of the effectiveness of its new "code" against racketeering. The "code" is aimed at least as much at Communists, or alleged Communists, as at racketeers.

Although communism was not an issue before the Council, it was coupled with racketeering throughout the code. The "code" says that a person who "refrained from formally becoming a member" of the Communist Party but is known to "consistently support" the "activities" of the party, or may be "commonly known" as such, should not be permitted to retain office.

This leaves an opening as wide as a barn door for the ouster of even persons with progressive leanings — the very people who are pressing most vigorously for a cleanup of racketeers and gangsters.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL has in effect decided to cooperate with the McClellan investigating committee and to accommodate itself to the members. These include Senators McCarthy, Mundt and Goldwater, plus McClellan and Erwin, both Southern racists. Only Senators McNamara and Kennedy



BECK

are labor-supported liberals. Senator Ives, a supporter of the Taft-Hartley law, is the eighth member.

As Carl Stellato, president of Ford, Local 600, said in a statement in Ford Facts, "If, as it is alleged, racketeering does exist in some levels of the labor movement, I am quite certain labor can clean its own house. And labor certainly looks with jaundiced eye when the enemies of labor try to do the job for us."

Stellato noted that the very same trio — McClellan, McCarthy and Mundt — conducted a whitewash "investigation" of the lobby. He said "we will be opposed to a 'labor investigating Roman holiday' which is so characteristic of anything Senator McCarthy has a hand in."

WALTER REUTHER, facing his own convention soon, and other of the former CIO leaders, are hailing the AFL-CIO Council action. Pressed by their own members, whom they had told a cleanup of racketeering was one condition for the merger of the labor movement, they want to be able to come before their unions and boast that something is being done.

But all that really seems to be in the making is a grand smear campaign by the McClellan-McCarthy committee, with a few racket ridden locals singled out for headlines from coast to coast. The AFL leaders have repeatedly promised to clean up, but nothing much came of the promises. Some of the top leaders of the former AFL who are now in the AFL-CIO council, have themselves lived to long at peace with racketeers to start war upon them now and risk embarrassment.

The new move seems fully in line with the costly and entirely unsuccessful step taken against the International Longshoremen's Association in 1953. The result was severance of 60,000 rank and file workers from the main stream; strengthening the support of some corrupt elements in the ILA; division and weakening of maritime unionism in general and consequent economic loss; at the cost, to the AFL, of tremendous sums of money

(a million dollars in one campaign) in its unsuccessful effort to destroy the ILA.

The same disregard of the rank and file in the 1,500,000-member Teamsters seem to be running through the present move of the council. Again it is taken for granted that if the IBT's top leaders do not conform to the AFL-CIO's "code" they, along with their 1,500,000 members must be ousted or provoked to leave. That labor unity is impaired does not seem to bother some of the leaders. And it is forgotten that maintenance of unity is not possible without respecting the autonomous rights of international affiliates. If the IBT quits, as it threatens, over infringement of its autonomy, other unions will soon follow. The AFL-CIO will not stay united if it seeks to impose a centralized bureaucracy.

350 Delegates Due To Attend 16th National CP Convention

OVER 350 DELEGATES and alternates from all parts of the country are expected to be present when the Communist Party opens its 16th national convention on Saturday morning, Feb. 9. The convention will continue through Tuesday, Lincoln's Birthday. The sessions will be held at Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston Street.

First items on the convention agenda for Saturday will be the election of committees, and a keynote speech by Eugene Dennis, general secretary.

The remainder of the convention will be devoted to the discussion and adoption of the main Draft Resolution, a party constitution, miscellaneous resolutions, and the election of a new national committee. The Draft Resolution has been discussed for several months within the party.

On Saturday night, the New York Freedom of the Press committee has invited all out-of-town delegates to the convention to be its guests at the 33d anniversary ball of the Daily Worker. The ball will be held at Chateau Gardens.

Langston Hughes Tells About His New 'Pictorial History'

By ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

WHEN you enter the study of world-famous Negro author Langston Hughes, located on the top floor of a three-story, unimposing brownstone in the heart of Harlem, nothing about the man or his surroundings immediately suggests that you are in the presence of one of the most talented, versatile and productive American writers of our time.

The small, neat, modest and book-lined study is dominated by a huge work table, typewriter in the center and sharpened pencils lying point upwards in their holder. The walls are paneled with drawings by Jacob Lawrence and other artists. A table-model record player, with stacks of records stands against the wall.

Hughes, born in Joplin, Missouri, Feb. 1, and just celebrating his 55th birthday, is casually dressed, youthful, slightly shorter than average, and only a mite heavier than the years when he named the wide length and breadth of the world.

During more than a twenty-year span, a dazzling variety of works have flowed from the pen of this world-read man, often called the poet laureate of the Negro people — capped recently by his collaboration with Milton Seltzer on the much-heralded "Pictorial History of the Negro in America." Before this, a continuous stream—

Six books of poetry and thousands of other verses in numerous magazines and periodicals; one novel; two collections of short stories; two volumes of his widely-read contemporary folk character Simple; two autobiographies, the latest, "I Wonder as I Wander," appearing late last year; two volumes of "Famous American Negroes and Negro Music Makers"; an anthology, "The Poetry of the Negro," edited with Arna Bontemps; a photo essay "Sweet Flypaper of Life," done with photographer Doy D. Carova; two books of translations by Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen and the famous novel, "Masters of the Dew," by the great Haitian writer, Jacques Roumain; nine full-length plays, two one-acters, the lyrics for Elmer Rice's Broadway musical hit, "Street Scene," two opera librettos and countless songs.

HE has won seven fellowships and awards, including a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Rosenwald Fund fellowship, the Anisfield-Wolfe award and the American Academy of Arts and Letters grant. He has been visiting professor in creative writing at Atlanta University and poet-in-residence at the University of Chicago; toured high schools and universities extensively, made numerous radio and TV appearances and poetry recordings, is contributing editor to "Phylon" and columnist for the "Chicago Defender."



LANGSTON HUGHES

When asked about reactions to his latest work, the Pictorial History, the soft-spoken, chain-smoking author, said the first edition has already been sold out.

"The publishers have had mail orders far beyond normal," he disclosed. "Especially large mail orders have come from Negroes. A lot of people bought three or four copies — quite unusual for such a large book."

The book, which sells for \$5.95, was issued by Crown Publishers. Hughes felt that the reason for the book's popularity, "as many reviewers and critics have pointed out, that it's an interesting and comprehensive history of the Negro in America, made especially timely with civil rights developments in the South in such important focus. A great majority of the critics indicated how the book serves as a valuable background for understanding contemporary developments in the South."

"Many Americans were not prepared for these developments," Hughes added, "The only way to really understand these events is to understand the historical background which they came out of." He then showed a full-length editorial review from the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, hailing the book as one of the most important contributions to contemporary understanding of the Negro in America, which should be in the hands of every teacher.

About the events in the South Hughes said:

"What's happening is of great historical significance — a milestone in American democracy, representing an attempt by Negroes to nail down the democratic privileges denied them so long."

ing an attempt by Negroes to nail down the democratic privileges denied them so long."

"In the past we didn't have the technique and inner strength to accomplish what's being accomplished now," he explained, quickly adding that these elements had existed before.

"But now the moment of crisis has come and our own leaders and the people have risen to the occasion."

Events in the South were not isolated, he said, but were part of the wave of freedom movements all over the world.

"President Eisenhower recently commented in general terms on this desire for freedom in the world. The desire for freedom is just as great here."

COMMENTING on how he came to collaborate on the Pictorial History, Hughes said smilingly:

"I guess I was fortunate. I had nothing to do with the original idea. Milton Meltzer and Arna Bontemps conceived the book. Arna worked on it in the beginning, but couldn't continue when he had to complete his new book, a biography of Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. He suggested I finish it. That's how I came into the picture."

The book had taken tremendous reading and research, he added. "It was very interesting and challenging work, but very difficult because I had to work after the layout and space had already been allotted."

A big problem, Hughes said, was to decide what to leave out. "It was very difficult, but if the book had been any large, in illustrations or text it would have had to cost more. We didn't want to make the price prohibitive. We wanted to keep the cost within range. But it was still hard to decide what to leave out."

"For instance," he said walking over to the book case and pulling out the large illustrated volume, "only two pages were allotted to World War II — and you know how difficult a problem it is to treat such an important period within two pages."

"BUT WE felt the contemporary period was much closer and fresh in the minds of potential readers, so we concentrated more space on earlier periods not as familiar or well known — particularly the Reconstruction period."

Hughes showed me numerous foreign translations of his works, including recent German translations of the poetry anthology and his book on jazz, a French volume of his poetry, a Danish translation of "Simple Speaks His Mind," two Rumanian translations of earlier short stories and a Chinese poetry translation. Hughes disclosed he was currently working on two juvenile books, one concerning Negro heroes and the other on Africa.

Disclose 32,690 Hazardous Radiation Spots in N. Y.

THERE ARE 32,690 places in New York City "where persons are potentially exposed to radiological hazards." This was disclosed last week by Dr. Leona Baumgartner, health commissioner, at hearings before Budget Director Abraham D. Beame.

Dr. Baumgartner also disclosed that a recent Health Department inspection of a chemical company—which she did not identify—showed that "radon", a radioactive gas resulting from the decay of radium, was being expelled into the outer air. Surrounding buildings and streets were being contaminated, she said.

The department ordered extensive decontamination, she said, and the company later moved to an isolated part of Queens.

The 32,690 places enumerated had been visited by Health Department "sanitarians", sanitary inspectors trained in radiation detection, during 1956.

Dr. Baumgartner asked that the department's budget include provision for a physicist specially trained and experienced in radiological hazards to direct the sanitarians.

Minnesota Legislature Faces Major Battle on Tax Reduction

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minnesota's biennial 90-day legislative session will be marked by explosive fire-works over a tax plan which provides an annual tax reduction "gift" of some \$10 million to the corporations.

Labor opposition to the tax plan has not yet crystallized. The plan was fathered by a special Governor's Tax Study Committee appointed by Governor Freeman, Democratic Farmer-Labor, but pretty much run by bankers. Many workers are incredulous as to how labor representatives could have swallowed the propaganda that the number one tax problem is to reduce business taxes and thus provide a "favorable climate" for business development.

The paradox of the situation is that if this legislature does absolutely nothing on taxes the individual taxpayers will get more than \$12 million annual tax relief through the expiration of special taxes enacted mainly to pay the bonus. Corporation taxes would remain about the same. The state would not face a disastrous deficit.

IF THE NEW PLAN is adopted the introduction of withholding, compulsory joint returns, and making "temporary" taxes permanent would cancel out all tax relief to the small taxpayer.

But corporations would get a \$10 million reduction, an absolute shift of the tax load.

The state would wind up with

a \$16 million annual deficit and almost irresistible pressures would be built up for the 1959 legislature to pass sales taxes as hinted at in the study.

MINNESOTA AFL-CIO has appointed a special committee of six labor legislators to spearhead the drive for its program. With a DFL governor and state administration and liberal control of the

Minnesota CP Acts On Tax Program

MINNEAPOLIS: A state Communist Party legislative conference has authorized the officers of the party to make public a detailed analysis of the Governor's Tax Study Committee recommendations.

Further, the CP club leaders at the conference backed the principle legislative objectives sought by labor and such groups as the NAACP.

Special emphasis was placed upon: 1. Increased unemployment compensation. 2. A state minimum wage of \$1 per hour. 3. An appropriation for the state FEPC and the Open Occupancy Law. 4. Defeat of the omnibus tax proposals; consideration of a progressive tax program such as is being submitted by the Communist Party.

lower house, labor looks for more than average success. It is making a big push for:

- Upping unemployment compensation to \$40 weekly maximum.
- Raising workmen's compensation payments up to \$45 weekly.
- A state minimum wage law.
- A Twin City transit authority authorized to establish public ownership over the local transit system.

• Revision of state labor law to allow public employees more bargaining rights, etc.

LABOR SENTIMENT for further state civil rights legislation is growing, as a result of St. Paul and Minneapolis united labor conferences on human relations.

NAACP state leaders are emphasizing the need for a liberal appropriation to finance the work of the State Fair Employment Practices Commission. Their major long range aim is enactment of a state "open occupancy law" that would ban all discriminatory practices in the rental and sale of housing. Such a law is recommended also by the governor's human re-

selective TV, movie guide

TV

Saturday, Feb. 9

On the Carousel: Scenes on the life of Lincoln (2) 9 a.m.

Perucho Show—variety. Guests: Miss Puerto Rico, Maria del Carmen Mejias, others (13) 11

Dione Lucas coking show (11) 11 to 12

Mr. Wizard—science for young people (4) 12:30

Movie: The Stranger with Orson Welles, Edward G. Robinson (7) 1:30

Junior Town Meet (13) 1:30. U. S. Policy in Middle East

Ice Hockey (2) 2

Movie Museum (9) 2. Old-time films

Pro Basketball: Boston vs. Rochester (4) 2:30

World We Want—panel: The Roots of Prejudice (9) 2:30

Movie: Arch of Triumph (7) 3. Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer

Movie: The Fallen Sparrow with John Garfield (9) 3, 4:30, 7:30 and 10

Horse Race (4) 4:30

World News (2) 6

Polka Show (13) 6

It's Fun to Travel (9) 7

I Search for Adventure (11) 7:30

Jackie Gleason (2) 8

Perry Como (4) 8

Duffy's Tavern (11) 8:30

Sid Caesar (4) 9

Pro Basketball (11) 9

George Cobl (4) 10

Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30

East-West Bowling (9) 10:30

News (2) 11

Telethon—Multiple Sclerosis (9) 11:30 to 6 p.m. next day. Ernie Kovacs, Lena Horne, Edward G. Robinson and scores of other entertainers will appear

TV

Sunday, Feb. 10

Look Up and Live: Discussion of Rock'n Roll (2) 10:30 a.m.

Puerto Rican Show (13) 10:30

UN in Action (2) 11

Camera Three (2) 11:30

Learn to Draw (5) 11:45

Let's Take A Trip (2) Noon. Visit Edison Laboratory in NJ

Open Mind (4) 12:30. The New Negro. Among the guests is Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Times Youth Forum (5) 1

Report from Rutgers: James Joyce's Major Works (13) 1:30

Last Word—panel (2) 2:30

American Forum: Should We Re-visit Our Immigration Laws (4) 2:30

NBC Opera Theater (4) 3. Balzac's LaGrande Breche—1 hour

Transport Workers—talk (7) 3:15. Michael Quill

Johns Hopkins—documentary (7) 3:30. Telemetering

Odyssey (2) 4. Life in Middle Ages Ray Bolger—variety (4) 4

Medical Horizons (7) 4:30

Mama—Peggy Wood (2) 5

Dean Pike (7) 5. Jazz music

Gerald McBoing-Boing (2) 5:30

Telephone Time: The Stepmother—story of Abe Lincoln's stepmother (2) 6

N. J. Legislative Report (13) 6. Teachers Problems

lators committee.

Local labor circles are awaiting with special interest the findings of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union tax committee, now holding meetings on the tax issue. It is recalled that officers of this most powerful labor center in the state refused to serve on the governor's committee because they considered it "stacked" against labor.

what's on

Sunday Bronx

VICTOR YAKHONTOFF known authority on foreign affairs, will speak on: "The latest developments in the Near East." Sunday, Feb. 10, 8:30 p.m. at the Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Ausp.: Coop Library Committee.

Coming

DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN will discuss England's Greatest Novelist CHARLES DICKENS 8-10 p.m. Monday, February 11 Penthouse 10-A, 50 West 71 St. Single Admission \$1.50 (Registration for Thursday Shakespeare classes closed)

Air Power (2) 6:30 Liberation of Rome—1944

You Asked For It (7) 7

Jack Benny (2) 7:30

Movie: Fallen Sparrow with Garfield (9) 7:30 and 10

Ed Sullivan (2) 8: Guests: Victor Borge, Benny Goodman, others

Steve Allen (4) 8. Guests: Lou Costello, Peter Lawford, others

Play: The Lark with Julie Harris as Joan of Arc (4) 9

Omnibus: The Ballad of Baby Doe—folk opera by Douglas Moore (7) 9

Movie: Way Back Home (1932). One of Bette Davis' first films (9) 9

Hitchcock Presents (2) 9:30

\$64,000 Challenge (2) 10

What's My Line (2) 10:30

Movie: Anna (Italian film) 4 10:30

News (2) 11

Movie: Act of Violence (2) 11:15. Van Heflin, Robert Ryan

MOVIES

Giant, RKO Theatres in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Also at Academy of Music. Sat.—last day

Life of Zola & Petrified Forest, 72nd St. Playhouse

Magnificent Seven, Art, Beekman, Beacon, Gramercy, Midtown

Great Man, Sutton

Richard the Third, Fine Arts

Barretts of Wimpole St., Radio City

Edge of the City, Loew's State

Ten Commandments, Criterion

Oedipus Rex, 55th St. Playhouse

Wee Geordie, Little Carnegie

We Are All Murderers, Paris

Lust for Life, Plaza

La Strada, 52nd St. Translux

Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli

Seven Wonders of World—Cine-rama, Warner

DRAMA

Renaud-Barrault (French) company, Winter Garden

Measure for Measure, Phoenix

Purple Dust, Cherry Lane

Purple Dust, Cherry Lane

Hidden River, Playhouse

Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes

Good King Charles, Downtown Theatre

Bells Are Ringing, Shubert

Easter 4th St. Playhouse

Volpone, Rooftop Theatre

Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit.

Major Barbara, Morosco

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater

Inherit the Wind, National

Waltz of Toreadors, Coronet

No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

Mel Candido, Greenwich Mews

Mr. Wonderful, Broadway

Separate Tables, Music Box

Li'l Abner, St. James

Twelfth Night, Shakespearewrights

264 W. 87 St.

Wants Review of T-H Operation

WASHINGTON. — Rep. James Roosevelt, California Democrat, introduced a resolution in the House last week calling for an investigation of the operation of the Taft-Hartley Act, and of its administration by the National Labor Relations Board.

Roosevelt said that since the T-H Act has been in force for 10 years "it is time to take stock."

"We need to know," he said:

- Which if, any provisions promote injustice.
- Whether inequities may be corrected by amendment, or repeal, and the drafting of a new law.
- Whether the problem requires a break from the philosophy underlying the law.

"More than normal legislative hearings to determine whether more or fewer changes are required," he said. "Such hearings,

since they must be confined to specific proposals introduced," said Roosevelt, "may not necessarily be as broad as to cover the entire act." For this reason "a thorough and complete study is necessary," he said.

The study of T-H would be incomplete, he said, without a "study of the interpretation and administration by the National Labor Relations Board."

Roosevelt asked that the investigation be conducted by the House Committee on Education and Labor, and that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for the purpose.

Lawyers Guild to Meet Feb. 21-24

The National Lawyers Guild will hold its 20th anniversary convention Feb. 21-24 at the Ambassador Hotel in New York City, it was announced yesterday by Malcolm P. Sharp, Guild president

Speakers at panel meetings will include: Judge Hubert T. Delany, Osmond K. Fraenkel, J. Raymond Walsi, John T. McTernan, Mary Van Kleeck, Charles E. Ford, John M. Coe, Frances Levenson, Prof. Thomas I. Emerson and Prof. Louis H. Pollak, both of the Yale Law School. Harold A. Crane, general counsel to the United Auto Workers, will speak on labor legislation.

Classified Ads

BABY SITTERS WANTED

BABY SITTERS urgently needed by parents of young children for Saturday, Feb. 9th, in order to get to the DAILY WORKER BALL. Baby sitters can apply for jobs at home of your nearest neighbor who has a small child.

MUSIC INSTRUCTION

REGISTER now for Courses at the Metropolitan Music School, 18 West 74 St. Pre-school Children's and Adult Departments. Children's Chorus Dance & Drama. Instruction in all instrumental and theoretical subjects.

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Phillip Bonsoky

Jesus Colon

Eve Merriam

and other writers read from new work in progress

Meet The Editors—

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BARBARA GILES

SHIRLEY GRAHAM

HUGO CELLERT

ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN

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Third Party

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Russ Nixon

National Legislative Representative, UE

Tom Kerry

Chairman, N. Y. Local SWP

Robert Claiborne

Vice-Chairman, Committee for Socialist Unity

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NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1957

Around the State

DUMONT STILL RUNNING

TRENTON. — State Senator Wayne Dumont, R-Warren, says he will remain in the race for the Republican party gubernatorial nomination. State GOP leaders were hoping that Dumont could be persuaded to withdraw in the interests of party unity and avoiding a primary fight. Republican leaders in the biggest counties have endorsed Malcolm Forbes, State Senator from Somerset county. So far at least 12 county organizations—including Essex, Bergen, Hudson, Passaic and Ocean—have come out for Forbes. Only three have endorsed Dumont.

STATE LEGISLATION

TRENTON. — Two measures to reduce residency voting requirements have been introduced in the Legislature. One would provide for residency of six months in the state and 40 days in the county. The other would require one year's state residency and 40 days in the county. The law presently requires one year in the state and five months in a county.

GOP Assemblyman William McDonald, an AFL labor leader, has introduced a measure to eliminate job discrimination because of age. The bill passed the assembly last year but was killed in the Senate. McDonald also introduced a bill to include hotel workers in the state minimum wage law for women and minors.

MORE HUDSON POLITICS

JERSEY CITY — The United Citizens Organization has endorsed two of Boss Kenny's main opponents in the Jersey City Commission race. Charles Witkowski, one of the original Freedom Ticket opponents of former Mayor Hague, and Thomas Gangemi, Jersey City produce leader got the endorsements.

McCARRAN-WALTER LAW CHANGES DEMANDED

ATLANTIC CITY — The National Lutheran Council, service agency representing eight Lutheran church bodies with a combined membership of five million persons, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for immigration law changes. The resolution was adopted at

the 39th annual meeting of the Council.

It called for amendments to the immigration and naturalization laws providing for "modification of or a workable substitute for the national origins quota system," an increase in the number of persons admitted annually to "approximately 250,000," and for "pooling of unused quotas in each year for use in the succeeding year."

Roland Elliott, director of immigration service for the Church World Service, a department of the National Council of Churches, speaking to the annual meeting of the CWS also in Atlantic City, called on American churches to seek new immigration procedures that would cover recurring emergencies.

In Washington the two New Jersey Senators, Republicans Clifford Case and H. Alexander Smith, joined with Senators Ives and Javits of New York to urge that a presidential commission be set up to study how the McCarran-Walter Act has worked. They said such a study should place "special emphasis" on the national origins quota system.

The quota system "bears undemocratic features which are discriminatory and violate the American sense of decency within the framework of a casteless society" the four senators said.

SKIPPING AROUND

East Orange Tenants Protective Assn. asking city council for local ordinance restricting rent gouging by landlords. . . Newark Star-Ledger got temporary injunction against striking deliverymen. . . Senator Case sees chances of a program of federal aid for school construction "greatly improved," and says possibility of civil rights legislation is "good." . . In terms of "on the farm value" eggs were the top agricultural item last year in the Garden State, but Jersey egg farmers are in desperate situation with many selling their flocks and leaving the land. . . When Governor Meyner returned from his honeymoon he found the highway money bill he vetoed last year back on his desk as a result of passage by the Assembly and Senate.

Plainfield Newspaper Urges Ike Condemn Anti-Negro Violence At 'Well Chosen Southern Spot'

PLAINFIELD. — The Plainfield Courier-News last week editorially called on President Eisenhower to speak out against anti-Negro violence in the South. The editorial entitled "President's Influence Might Help In South" strongly supported the call of Negro leaders for the President to speak up.

"One or two speeches, even by the President, will not solve the South's race problem," the editorial said. "But a speech by the President at a well chosen southern spot might help the South deal with its problem with reason and moderation."

"So there are attractive aspects to the suggestion made at Atlanta by 60 colored leaders that the President go South and use the 'weight of his office' to turn the present happenings there into new channels."

"If the President should accept

the suggestion, he might find large elements willing and eager to follow his lead in speeding the realization of the rich promises of the American Revolution for all people, regardless of race.

"The die-hards and the disorderly get the headlines. But there are large elements in the South dedicated to real liberalism. The field should not be abandoned to the unreasoning."

LAZZIO CANDIDATE FOR PATERSON MAYOR

Charles Lazzio, business agent of Local 300, UAW, has been named by the Republican party to run for mayor of Paterson in the next elections. Lazzio, who is also a GOP assemblyman, was chosen by the regular Republican county organization. His opponent undoubtedly will be present Democratic Mayor Joseph O'Byrne.

ATTENTION GOP SENATE CAUCUS:

Assembly Passes Bill to Outlaw Housing Discrimination in N. J.

TRENTON. — The State Assembly last week passed by a 56-0 vote, a bill prohibiting discrimination because of race, creed, color or national ancestry against applicants for public housing. The measure would make illegal any discrimination in housing whose mortgage or financing is guaranteed or insured by the Federal government.

The bill was introduced by Assemblymen McIver (R-Essex), Fitzmaurice (R-Essex) and Franklin (R-Morris). McIver, a minister, is the only Negro in the State Legislature. A similar bill also passed the Assembly last year, but was bottled up and died in the Republican Senate caucus — although enough Senators to pass it had said they favored the measure.

This led the State CIO to label the GOP Senate caucus as the "chief defender of segregation in housing in New Jersey." Paul Krebs, CIO president, charged that "only the GOP Senate caucus system prevented passage of a bill that would have ended discrimination in housing purchased with FHA or VA mortgage guarantees."

Reverend McIver said the bill represented a practical application of "Democracy in action." Franklin said the measure was a logical expression of New Jersey's fine record in its attitude toward minority groups. Assemblyman Francis Werner, Camden Democrat, also spoke in favor of the bill saying he had received many letters supporting

it. The prompt action of the Assembly in passing the anti-bias bill centers attention on the State Senate. If the bill ever comes to the floor for a vote it is virtually assured of passing. However, the caucus system operating in the Senate has effectively prevented any action being taken. And Republican Senators, as the CIO has stated, have "put support of caucus rule

above civil rights." Action is therefore needed to force the Senate to act on the bill. Numerous organizations who favor the measure, including labor, civic community and religious groups, will undoubtedly direct strong efforts to force Republican Senators to declare themselves and pledge to bring the measure up for voting. The six Democratic Senators already favor the bill.

STATE CIO URGES PROBE OF 'UNWARRANTED' PRICE HIKES BY OIL INDUSTRY IN JERSEY

NEWARK — A state legislative probe of recent "unwarranted" price increases in gasoline and fuel oil has been called for by Paul Krebs, CIO president. Krebs asked for the investigation in a letter to Essex County Senator Donal Fox.

"It is clear that increased labor costs were not responsible for this price increase," Krebs said. "In fact, from 1949 to 1954 industry figures show that the total labor cost per barrel of oil has declined from 28.3 cents to 25.4 cents per barrel—or less than two-thirds of a cent per gallon—while oil profits rose to 48.9 cents per barrel." The CIO leader charged that the oil industry ord-

ered the increases at a time when stocks approached record highs and production was at an all time peak.

Krebs urged that a 12 member legislative commission, including three Senators, three Assemblymen, two labor representatives, two from management and two representing consumers, be appointed to probe the price hikes by the oil industry.

The CIO head charged that the price hikes were touched off by N. J. Standard Oil, "whose net profit for the first nine months of 1956 was \$603 million. . . . Other oil companies followed suit."

Charges Nazi War Criminals At New Jersey's Camp Kilmer

Two Nazi war criminals have been admitted to the U.S. recently, according to Hungarian editor Zoltan Klar, who charged the two with fomenting a conspiracy to propagate anti-Semitism in Camp Kilmer. Klar named four co-conspirators.

Klar made his charges in a letter to the American Jewish Committee, which he congratulated for its expose of the distribution of Szabad Magyarsag (Free Magyarism) at Camp Kilmer. U.S. officials ordered the distribution halted after AJC's exposure.

Klar, who is editor of the Hungarian language weekly, Az Ember, now in its 32nd year, warned that more former Hungarian war criminals are plotting to come to the U.S. The two who, he said, are

reported to have passed through Camp Kilmer within the last two weeks were:

• A former top official in the De-Judaizing Department of the Nazi puppet regime of Ferenc Szalasi, who headed the Hungarian government when Hungary was under Nazi occupation.

• A former high official in the Nazi Ideological Department of the same Quisling head of the state.

Klar then named four men known for their virulent anti-Semitism, including Zoltan Fay, publisher of the Szabad Magyarsag.

Fay, said Klar, is a "leading propagandist of the post-World War I 'White Terror,' a moving spirit in fomenting pogroms and the persecution of liberal Hungarians, later an active propagandist

in the service of Nazism in the U.S."

But the following, he said, slipped into the U.S. recently and were associated with Fay in the Hungarian Nazi conspiracy ring operating in this country.

• Istvan Somodi-Klaszek, one of the editors of the official organ of the Hungarian Race Defenders League, who, he said, was "one of the most fanatic agitators in the service of Nazi anti-Semitism in Hungary."

• Kalman R. Rattkay, former editor in chief of the pro-Nazi Budapest daily newspaper, Uj Magyarom, which Klar described as "the chief propaganda organ of Hitler's plan to subjugate Hungary."

• George Olah, who contributes to Szabad Magyarsag, the paper now banned at Camp Kilmer, and was formerly "chief editor in Hungary of another extreme Nazi publication, Egyedul Vagyunk ('We Stand Alone')."

Dr. Klar, said to have been arrested in turn by the Gestapo and the Red Army for first his anti-Nazi and then his anti-Communist activities, said that the publication Szabad Magyarsag openly invited Hungarian war criminals to come to the shores of the U.S.

He did not know, he said, "the names and the sponsorship" under which the three anti-Semites he named had been admitted into the U.S. along "with the current influx of decent Hungarians." He made it clear he felt convinced the overwhelming majority of the new Hungarian arrivals had nothing in common with the small group of conspirators who were endangering the cause of freedom.

He paid tribute to the Americans of Hungarian origin, as well as the majority of the escapees, whose attitude has prevented the success formation to the effect of the Nazi operations to date.

"I have," he said, "positive information that leading Hungarian-American organizations are revolted by and bitterly opposed to this degradation of the god name of Hungary in this country."

Shop Talk

TURNOVER 60 PERCENT

The new, modern Ford plant at Mahwah had a labor turnover of 60 percent in its first year of operation. UAW Local 906, which represents the 5,500 production workers at the plant, said more than 3,700 new workers were hired in 1956.

Company spokesmen are coy about discussing the reasons for the huge turnover, but admit it is quite high. Temporary workers, start of a night shift, and desire of workers who formerly were employed at the Edgewater plant to work closer to home, were given as reasons by the company for the large labor turnover.

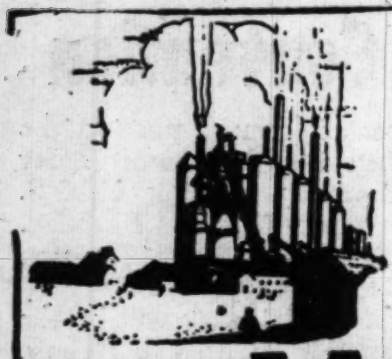
The real reason is much simpler, however. Anyone who has worked in the biggest and most modern auto plant in the state can tell you that it is also the most modern when it comes to speedup. Many workers, especially the older ones, just cannot take the pressure of the Ford speedup system.

LABOR NOTES

With rumors flying that he will oppose Mayor Carlin in next year's

mayoralty race in Newark, John Gliblin, official of local 68, Operating Engineers, has announced he will not be a candidate for reelection to the Essex Board of Freeholders. . . . New York and North Jersey residents were bagel-less this past weekend as 350 bagel bakers walked out in 34 bakeries. . . . Westinghouse modernizing its meter division plant in Newark. . . . Arthur Quinn, former AFL labor leader, Essex Assemblyman and founder of a union bank in Newark, died at the age of 90. . . . Newark Health Department offering free X-rays and blood tests to workers in plant providing employer agrees. . . . Jersey mechanical contracting firms in fight with electrical and operating engineers unions over maintenance and starting and stopping of electrically powered tools. . . . As of Dec. 31 the state's unemployment trust fund had 457 million dollars. . . . 258,000 unemployment insurance benefit claims were paid last year in the state. . . . Electrical unions worried over situation in TV and radio industry be-

cause of big inventories on hand.



Michigan edition The Worker

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(16 Pages)

February 10, 1957
Price 10 Cents

THE TIME TO FINISH

On this weekend, we celebrate with a ball the 33rd anniversary of our paper. The time is Saturday night, the place is Chateau Gardens in lower Manhattan. (New Yorkers can get the details on page 16).

It is quite an occasion in the history of working-class journalism in our land. As we have often said before, no working-class daily — aside from foreign language publication — has had so long a life.

It is thus an occasion for merry-making, and we intend to take full advantage of it. But it is also a highly fitting occasion for emphasizing, here at least, that we, like all such publications, keep going through the contributions and circulation activities of our devoted supporters.

As we write this on Wednesday, we are within \$4,500 of our \$50,000 fund goal, quite a bit behind schedule, but in sight of that necessary target. There is thus a good chance that the birthday present we covet may be ours.

For those who will be there, we suggest you try to get set to help us go over that goal line.

For those who will not be there, we suggest you wire your contributions and what you can collect either to our office at 35 E. 12th St., or to The Worker Ball at Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston Street, NYC.

And if you can't do that, send it to us through the mails. Monday will also do as the date of completion.

WE ALSO LOOK forward to a

Received last week — \$ 1,519.97
Total to date — \$45,545.72
Still to go — \$ 4,545.28

Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Mail contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City, NY. Wire or bring your contributions this Friday and Saturday to Daily Worker at 35 E. 12th St., or to The Worker Ball, Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston St., New York City.

flood of subscriptions that night. While it would be Utopian to hope to reach the one-third mark nationally in our circulation campaign that we had originally projected, some states and areas have reached it or can do so. Bring them along with you if you're coming. Give them to someone who will be there if you're not. Let's get the campaign off the floor at this 33rd anniversary celebration.

Following is a report of the donations received from Jan. 29 through Feb. 4:

JAN. 29
Brooklyn friend, \$2; Kings Highway, \$7; Bronx, M.J. \$15; San Francisco, J.B. \$8; Friend, \$10; X.Y. \$5; Queens friend, \$2.

JAN. 30
Several New York writers, \$8; New York, R. \$5; Chicago L.H. \$1; Friend, \$10; New York, B.B. \$1; Chicago Freedom of the Press Committee, \$10.50; Group of industrial workers, \$47; New England, \$6; Manhattan RL, \$10; PRN, (Continued on Page 13)

Despite Bombs And Crosses-- Ike Golfs

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON.—There have been torrents of civil rights words flowing here this week, but the substance of civil rights, guaranteed by federal law, is still something for the future. President Eisenhower, who has been referred to—without objection—as the

President who has done most for civil rights, turned down an invitation to speak against the immorality of racist violence in the South. A White House letter to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose home has been bombed and shot into on different occasions announced that it was "not possible for the President to schedule a speaking engagement such as you asked."

So the President went golfing in Augusta, Ga., an hour's flight from where the bombs were being thrown and the crosses being burned, to play 27 holes of golf.

But while the President was nudging golf balls, the Rev. King was telling his congregation in Montgomery's Dexter Avenue Baptist Church:

"If I had to die tomorrow morning, I would die happy because I've been to the mountain top and I've seen the promised land . . . and it's going to be here in Montgomery."

THE PRESIDENT did indicate this week, in accepting the honorary chairmanship of Brotherhood Week (Feb. 17-24) that he still believes in brotherhood and equal rights, for he said:

"We are a people of many races, colors and creeds, but we are one nation, one country. The rich variety of American life invigorates the entire Republic, our economy,

our culture, our dedication to freedom and justice."

The President BELIEVES right but doesn't go for ACTING on those beliefs, apparently in areas of the Republic where the beliefs are "controversial."

ATTORNEY GENERAL Herbert Brownell, the nation's chief law enforcement officer, also turned down a request from the embattled Southern Negro leaders. They had asked Brownell for a conference to discuss ways and means of meeting the growing acts of violence aimed at preventing compliance with Supreme Court decisions. Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers, speaking before a group of newsmen here explained the reasons for the Justice Department's not granting the request for the conference:

"The Department of Justice does have an important role to play in this area, but they want to move deliberate and careful. . . . In our enthusiasm to do the right thing, it is so easy to do the wrong thing."

Brownell, himself, in testifying here Monday before a House Judiciary Subcommittee in favor of the Administration's civil rights bills, refused to answer questions as to what the Justice Department responsibility was in connection with enforcing desegregation decisions of federal courts. Such an answer, he held, might harm possibilities for "harmonious action" later.

Brownell repeated the well-worn dodge about avoiding "extremists on either hand." He spoke of "turbulent events and unfortunate incidents," obviously referring to the acts of white supremacy mobsters; but by citing "extremists" on both sides, it permitted the inference that the Negro leaders who had requested the conference with him were in that category. Brownell was being as "deliberate and careful" and as solicitous of "states rights" as he safely could be.

OTHER GOP LEADERS in Congressional committees were not as deliberate as Brownell in an opposite direction. In the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on Constitutional Rights two western Repub-

- Spotcheck on the Integration Fight — page 5
- African and Aframerican Music, by Paul Robeson — page 9
- Civil Rights in Four Northern Cities — page 3
- Langston Hughes: Interview by Roosevelt Ward, Jr. — page 2

Speidel Nomination Arouses Anger in France, Britain

LONDON.—Seventeen Labor members of Parliament have introduced a motion to stop the appointment of Gen. Hans Speidel as commander of NATO land forces in Central Europe.

The British Army of the Rhine is scheduled to be part of Speidel's command if his nomination by the West German government is agreed to by all other NATO members.

In the face of mounting opposition in Britain and France, West German Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss, in a television interview Jan. 28, rushed to the defense of the former Hitler general. He said:

"I believe that the appointment of a German general with experience on both the Western and Eastern fronts will be to the general benefit of all partners."

Strauss didn't mention that part of Speidel's experience on the two fronts consisted of ordering the murder of French and Russian civilians and the burning of hundreds of towns and villages in the Ukraine.

STRAUSS WENT ON to say that the British MPs who were opposing Speidel's appointment would realize that "the enemies of the last war are now allies, and that the allies of those days are not exactly allies today."

Strauss also stated that the nomination of a West German general to this post "was the



STILL ACTIVE

wish of our allies."

Strauss's TV act was preceded by an announcement in Bonn that the master mind of Hitler's intelligence service in Eastern Europe during the war, Reinhard Gehlen, has been given a new job. His title will be "president of the Federal Intelligence Agency."

For years Gehlen has been head of the biggest spy network in Europe. It collaborates closely

with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Hans Roettger, Inspector of the West German Army, is now on an inspection tour of U.S. military installations following his arrival here last week.

Speidel's Record

BERLIN.—Lieut. Gen. Hans Speidel, nominated by the West

German government to command NATO's ground forces in Central Europe, sent hundreds of Jews and French resistance fighters to their death when he was Chief of Staff of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht in occupied France.

Evidence of his crimes is contained in a number of documents from the Nazi archives signed or initialed by Speidel. Photostats (Continued on Page 13)

PARIS.—A storm is rising here against the nomination of an ex-Nazi officer, Gen. Hans Speidel, as commander of NATO ground forces in Central Europe.

The French government is being deluged with letters demanding that it act to prevent French soldiers from being placed under Speidel's command. The United States Seventh Army and British troops are also to be part of Speidel's command.

In addition to the National Federation of Deportees and Internees, organizations of former resistance fighters, Jewish and peace groups are active in the movement against the man who, as Chief of Staff of the Nazi occupation army in France helped murder hundreds of Jews and resistance fighters.

Last Sunday's issue of the Communist Humanite published a front-page photo of Speidel and Hitler in 1940, as well as other photos of Speidel in Paris during the Nazi occupation.

The non-Communist weekly, Aux Encoutes, recently charged charged that Speidel, in a secret letter to Allen W. Dulles, head of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), wrote:

"It is impossible for our (West German) future army to trust the French high command. . . ."

Speidel denied writing such a letter and insisted he had never had any contact with Dulles, who is a brother of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

AFL-CIO Faces Sharp Conflict On Racket Issue

By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER GIVING the most of its two weeks in Miami Beach to the problem of racketeering in labor unions, the AFL-CIO executive council faced the grim prospect of sharpened division in the merged labor movement — possibly a serious split.

A test of labor's unity may come as the Senate investigating committee, headed by Sen. McClellan, and loaded with McCarthyites and Southern racists, follows through its demands that leaders of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, forego the Fifth Amendment and turn over union books to them.

The question is whether the AFL-CIO will regard the McClellan body as a "fair and objective" committee and enforce the federation's new "code" forbidding labor officials to invoke the Fifth Amendment. The IBT's president, Dave Beck, has already served notice that his union will stand by any of its members who invoke the "Fifth" and will not be guided by the AFL-CIO's new "code."

BUT WHILE a test on relations with the Teamsters may take some time, very serious and ominous consequences for the unions may result immediately. Spokesmen of the IBT have served notice that henceforth truck drivers will respect the picket lines of only "friendly" unions. The first to sound off was John J. O'Rourke, James Hoffa's man, who next week takes over the administration of the 125,000-member New York Teamsters' Council. He said:

"We're getting our brains beat in every day by self-appointed reformers. We are not going to take this laying down. We'll pay them back in spades. This whole thing will boomerang against those who started it."

Hoffa, the IBT's midwest head and its "strong man," said all district councils of the IBT will probably apply the policy outlined by O'Rourke for New York.

This means that many unions, especially in the consumer and service fields, for whom the co-operation of delivery people is of key importance in winning a strike or a contract, will either bow to the IBT or forfeit its help.

The IBT's key role in the construction field makes it also the chief power center in the 3,000,000-member Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO. Together with the 800,000-member carpenters, and several other building unions, the IBT leaders virtually dictate the policy of that sector of labor. It is at the instigation, of Beck and Hoffa, that the Building Trades have chosen to wage war on the industrial unions, mostly of the former CIO, to obtain jurisdiction over construction workers permanently employed on plant cities covered by industrial contracts.

BUT WHILE the AFL-CIO council has already stirred up a hornet's nest inside labor's own house, that bodes no good, there is increasing doubt of the effectiveness of its new "code" against racketeering. The "code" is aimed at least as much at Communists, or alleged Communists, as at racketeers.

Although communism was not an issue before the Council, it was coupled with racketeering throughout the code. The "code" says that a person who "refrained from formally becoming a member" of the Communist Party but is known to "consistently support" the "activities" of the party, or may be "commonly known" as such, should not be permitted to retain office, but is not to be removed from office.

This leaves an opening as wide as a barn door for the ouster of even persons with progressive leanings — the very people who are pressing most vigorously for a cleanout of racketeers and gangsters.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL has in effect decided to cooperate with the McClellan investigating committee and to accommodate itself to the members. These include Senators McCarthy, Mundt and Goldwater, plus McClellan and Erwin, both Southern racists. Only Senators McNamara and Kennedy



BECK

are labor-supported liberals. Senator Ives, a supporter of the Taft-Hartley law, is the eighth member.

As Carl Stellato, president of Ford, Local 600, said in a statement in Ford Facts, "If, as it is alleged, racketeering does exist in some levels of the labor movement, I am quite certain labor can clean its own house. And labor certainly looks with jaundiced eye when the enemies of labor try to do the job for us."

Stellato noted that the very same trio — McClellan, McCarthy and Mundt — conducted a whitewash "investigation" of the lobby. He said "we will be opposed to a 'labor investigating Roman holiday' which is so characteristic of anything Senator McCarthy has a hand in."

WALTER REUTHER, facing his own convention soon, and other of the former CIO leaders, are hailing the AFL-CIO Council action. Pressed by their own members, whom they had told a cleanup of racketeering was one condition for the merger of the labor movement, they want to be able to come before their unions and boast that something is being done.

But all that really seems to be in the making is a grand smear campaign by the McClellan-McCarthy committee, with a few racket ridden locals singled out for headlines from coast to coast. The AFL leaders have repeatedly promised to clean up, but nothing much came of the promises. Some of the top leaders of the former AFL who are now in the AFL-CIO council, have themselves lived to long at peace with racketeers to start war upon them now and risk embarrassment.

The new move seems fully in line with the costly and entirely unsuccessful step taken against the International Longshoremen's Association in 1953. The result was severance of 60,000 rank and file workers from the main stream; strengthening the support of some corrupt elements in the ILA; division and weakening of maritime unionism in general and consequent economic loss, at the cost to the AFL of tremendous sums of money

(a million dollars in one campaign) in its unsuccessful effort to destroy the ILA.

The same disregard of the rank and file in the 1,500,000-member Teamsters seem to be running through the present move of the council. Again it is taken for granted that if the IBT's top leaders do not conform to the AFL-CIO's "code" they, along with their 1,500,000 members must be ousted or provoked to leave. That labor unity is impaired does not seem to bother some of the leaders. And it is forgotten that maintenance of unity is not possible without respecting the autonomous rights of international affiliates. If the IBT quits, as it threatens, over infringement of its autonomy, other unions will soon follow. The AFL-CIO will not stay united if it seeks to impose a centralized bureaucracy.

350 Delegates Due To Attend 16th National CP Convention

OVER 350 DELEGATES and alternates from all parts of the country are expected to be present when the Communist Party opens its 16th national convention on Saturday morning, Feb. 9. The convention will continue through Tuesday, Lincoln's Birthday. The sessions will be held at Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston Street.

First items on the convention agenda for Saturday will be the election of committees, and a keynote speech by Eugene Dennis, general secretary.

The remainder of the convention will be devoted to the discussion and adoption of the main Draft Resolution, a party constitution, miscellaneous resolutions, and the election of a new national committee. The Draft Resolution has been discussed for several months within the party.

On Saturday night, the New York Freedom of the Press committee has invited all out-of-town delegates to the convention to be its guests at the 33d anniversary ball of the Daily Worker. The ball will be held at Chateau Gardens.

Langston Hughes Tells About His New 'Pictorial History'

By ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

WHEN you enter the study of world-famous Negro author Langston Hughes, located on the top floor of a three-story, unimposing brownstone in the heart of Harlem, nothing about the man or his surroundings immediately suggests that you are in the presence of one of the most talented, versatile and productive American writers of our time.

The small, neat, modest and book-lined study is dominated by a huge work table, typewriter in the center and sharpened pencils lying point upwards in their holder. The walls are paneled with drawings by Jacob Lawrence and other artists. A table-model record player, with stacks of records stands against the wall.

Hughes, born in Joplin, Missouri, Feb. 1, and just celebrating his 55th birthday, is casually dressed, youthful, slightly shorter than average, and only a mite heavier than the years when he named the wide length and breadth of the world.

During more than a twenty-year span, a dazzling variety of works have flowed from the pen of this world-read man, often called the poet laureate of the Negro people — capped recently by his collaboration with Milton Seltzer on the much-heralded "Pictorial History of the Negro in America." Before this, a continuous stream—

Six books of poetry and thousands of other verses in numerous magazines and periodicals; one novel; two collections of short stories; two volumes of his widely-read contemporary folk character Simple; two autobiographies, the latest, "I Wonder as I Wander," appearing late last year; two volumes of "Famous American Negroes and Negro Music Makers"; an anthology, "The Poetry of the Negro," edited with Arna Bontemps; a photo essay "Sweet Flypaper of Life," done with photographer Doy D. Carova; two books of translations by Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen and the famous novel, "Masters of the Dew," by the great Haitian writer, Jacques Roumain; nine full-length plays, two one-acters, the lyrics for Elmer Rice's Broadway musical hit, "Street Scene," two opera librettos and countless songs.

HE has won seven fellowships and awards, including a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Rosenwald Fund fellowship, the Anisfield-Wolfe award and the American Academy of Arts and Letters grant. He has been visiting professor in creative writing at Atlanta University and poet-in-residence at the University of Chicago; toured high schools and universities extensively, made numerous radio and TV appearances and poetry recordings, is contributing editor to Rhythm and columnist for the Chicago Defender.



LANGSTON HUGHES

When asked about reactions to his latest work, the Pictorial History, the soft-spoken, chain-smoking author, said the first edition has already been sold out.

"The publishers have had mail orders far beyond normal," he disclosed.

"Especially large mail orders have come from Negroes. A lot of people bought three or four copies — quite unusual for such a large book."

The book, which sells for \$5.95, was issued by Crown Publishers.

Hughes felt that the reason for the book's popularity, "as many reviewers and critics have pointed out, that it's an interesting and comprehensive history of the Negro in America, made especially timely with civil rights developments in the South in such important focus. A great majority of the critics indicated how the book serves as a valuable background for understanding contemporary developments in the South."

"Many Americans were not prepared for these developments," Hughes added, "The only way to really understand these events is to understand the historical background which they came out of." He then showed a full-length editorial review from the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, hailing the book as one of the most important contributions to contemporary understanding of the Negro in America, which should be in the hands of every teacher.

About the events in the South Hughes said:

"What's happening is of great historical significance — a milestone in American democracy, representing the Negro's struggle for freedom and equality."

ing an attempt by Negroes to nail down the democratic privileges denied them so long."

"In the past we didn't have the technique and inner strength to accomplish what's being accomplished now," he explained, quickly adding that these elements had existed before.

"But now the moment of crisis has come and our own leaders and the people have risen to the occasion."

Events in the South were not isolated, he said, but were part of the wave of freedom movements all over the world.

"President Eisenhower recently commented in general terms on this desire for freedom in the world. The desire for freedom is just as grat here."

COMMENTING on how he came to collaborate on the Pictorial History, Hughes said smilingly:

"I guess I was fortunate. I had nothing to do with the original idea. Milton Meltzer and Arna Bontemps conceived the book. Arna worked on it in the beginning, but couldn't continue when he had to complete his new book, a biography of Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. He suggested I finish it. That's how I came into the picture."

The book had taken tremendous reading and research, he added. "It was very interesting and challenging work, but very difficult because I had to work after the layout and space had already been allotted."

A big problem, Hughes said, was to decide what to leave out.

"It was very difficult, but if the book had been any large, in illustrations or text it would have had to cost more. We didn't want to make the price prohibitive. We wanted to keep the cost within range. But it was still hard to decide what to leave out."

"For instance," he said walking over to the book case and pulling out the large illustrated volume, "only two pages were allotted to World War II — and you know how difficult a problem it is to treat such an important period within two pages."

"BUT WE felt the contemporary period was much closer and fresh in the minds of potential readers, so we concentrated more space on earlier periods not as familiar or well known — particularly the Reconstruction period."

Hughes showed me numerous foreign translations of his works, including recent German translations of the poetry anthology and his book on jazz, a French volume of his poetry, a Danish translation of "Simple Speaks His Mind," two Rumanian translations of earlier short stories and a Chinese poetry translation. Hughes disclosed he was currently working on two juvenile books, one concerning Negro heroes and the other on Africa.

Test Milk, Soil for Radioactivity



THE DETROIT Free Press proposes to give no more appropriations for the Mayor's "Loyalty Commission." In eight years the city taxpayers have had to pay out over \$456,000 to keep this gang of spies peeping and prying into peoples lives and thoughts. In eight years they had one case and couldn't make it stick.

WHILE Mayor Cobo is getting the taxpayers ready for a tax hike, little or nothing is publicized about decreases in assessed valuation of Woodward Ave. businesses by as much as \$750 a front foot.

FORD'S \$710 million "expansion program" is known to Ford workers as a contraction program, because it means that workers in the old plastic, frame and other buildings at Rouge will lose their jobs as Ford builds new plants (with fast government tax writeoffs and cheap labor areas). As a result in part of the "expansion" program employment at Rouge dropped from 70,000 workers to 43,000.

RIGHT after Xmas garnishments, said the CIO News, set a record. Colonial Department Store filed 123 in two days, State Sample followed with 99, Mosher Jewelry had 67 and May Jewelry, 36. Under the state law a worker can have everything but \$10 of his pay check attached by creditors through this garnishment process. CIO has been urging a revising of the law, and is supported by the minority Dems but blocked by Republicans.

NO WORD of labor going to bat for a Negro to run for State Supreme Court Justice this coming election.

THE CRACK grew a little wider last week on the freedom of the press fight in City Hall. Mayor Cobo proposed that Ruth Haney, reporter for the East Side Shopper, be given a desk and phone in the county press room, not the city press room.

JAKE WALDO, a picard who is being named as top figure in Michigan rackets and has been bound over for trial on charges of bribing a cop in Flint, was "prosecutor" during the witchhunt trial of Negro UAW leader Berry Bellingame, now deceased, of Buick Local 599, some years ago. Scratch a redbaiter like Waldo, etc., etc.

WHILE James J. Nance, 56, former president of Studebaker-Packard is still receiving severance pay of \$150,000 a year from Packard, hundreds of workers who gave the best years of their lives in that plant got laid off and now those over 64 are eking out existence on \$100 a month pension. The rest get nothing.

OH, HAS LABOR got a poor choice, they groan as they think about next year's mayoralty election. Will they support Councilman Ed Connor or Louis Miriani? As for me, I wouldn't take either. Might be an idea for labor to call a conference of citizens from all walks of life and let such a Town Hall gathering decide not just the candidate for Mayor but a Negro for Council, and a slate.

SIGNIFICANT that that slick chick, Superintendent of Detroit Schools, Samuel Brownell, brother of U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, makes no provision for raises in teachers salaries out of his proposed hike in taxes of \$45 million in the next three years.

THE GOP spent \$665,000 on TV and advertising in Michigan last election campaign. They have a deficit of \$51,000 and owe their national committee \$100,000. We are sure you'll send them a donation to liquidate their debts.

THE REPUBLICANS weren't happy when they heard in Lansing that State Supreme Court Justice George Edwards could be the candidate for Governor in 1958 on the Dem. ticket.

THE AIR is chilly for March steel orders coming out of Detroit from the auto companies. The "slack" period which is usually in May, is here now in the industry.

A STRIKE-BREAKING venture undoubtedly doomed-like capitalism-by its own contradictions is being conducted by wealthy residents of the River House Cooperative Apartments at 8900 E. Jefferson. We predict ladies like the wife of Judge John Watts of TV fame won't long relish scabbing on striking members of the AFL Building Service Employees Union. Not when it means mopping and dusting and handling garbage.

Be set for Negro History Week

The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass in 4 Vols.	\$17.00
A Documentary History of the Negro People in the U. S. by Herbert Aptheker	7.50
Toward Negro Freedom, by H. Aptheker	2.00
The Negro People in America	.40
Negro Slave Revolts in the U.S.	.25
The Negro in the Civil War	.20
The Negro in the Abolition Movement	.20
The Negro in the American Revolution	.20
Negro Liberation Movement by Haywood	1.00
The Negro Family in the U.S., by E. Franklin Frazier	5.00
The Negro People in American History, by W. Z. Foster	6.00
The Negro Novelist, by Carl Milton Hughes	4.00

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List Jobs with MESC, Say CIO

DETROIT.—The Michigan CIO has proposed that all employers be required to list job openings with the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

Possibility is that some type of legislation will be introduced along this line in the Legislature.

This would strike a severe blow against discrimination in hiring. Under the present rules of the MESC an employer cannot demand "white only" and be serviced. The State FEPC law acts as a barrier to any such form of discrimination in hiring, but it is still practiced widely.

The CIO proposal would also hinder exploiting employment agencies which rob and rook workers.

Henry Says Trade Would Help U.S.A.

DETROIT. — Henry Ford II, commented in San Francisco before the convention of the auto dealers that trade with China might be in this country's interests. With a stockpile of 450,000 unsold 1957 cars he sure said a mouthful.

It's no secret that the auto tycoons, Harlow Curtice of GM, Ford, and K. T. Keller of Chrysler have long favored trade with socialist nations. Curtice, in an interview last year with one of the national magazines on his return from an European tour of GM plants said memos had been placed on the desks of all GM executives about trade with "Iron Curtain" countries.

Chrysler, long has been drooling about the Far Eastern market and has several times said if the U. S. Department of Commerce would issue permits for trade, they would sell cars and trucks to China any time.

This is the second time Ford has talked of lowering the trade barriers to Socialist nations. Last year, likewise, when he returned from a trip and tour of Ford plants in Europe he said in a shipboard interview that Ford would trade with anyone in the world who wanted to buy cars, trucks, tractors.



Michigan Worker

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit, Mich. Phone: WO 4-9015.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

LANSING. — A reliable source reports that the State Department of Agriculture has placed an order for machinery with civil defense authorities to test milk and soil



for radio activity. The radioactivity results from explosion of atomic bombs.

The industrial health section of Detroit's department of public health reportedly has been testing rainwater for a long time for traces of radioactivity.

A source here said that the Detroit department, however, had no appropriation for testing milk or soil but that every time an explosion took place "you should see how the needles jump." No staff either is available in Detroit for making tests.

The UAW, alarmed by this situation, is said to be conducting a survey throughout the nation to see how much equipment states and big cities have to test milk and soil for radioactivity caused by atomic explosions. When the survey is complete, the union will present its findings in a series of articles which will have wide repercussions throughout the nation.

BECAUSE of protests by organized labor, the Atomic Energy Commission decided to hold hearings in Washington about proper safeguards at the proposed atomic energy station near Monroe, Michigan. The reactor will be near Detroit, Toledo and across the Detroit River from Windsor and Amherstburg, two Canadian cities

heavily populated with workers. The reactor is being built by a group of private utilities, headed by Detroit Edison and including Ford, GM and General Electric.

Armed with data, the UAW asked for a go-slow policy, pointing out: "For people in Detroit, Toledo, and the many surrounding communities, it could be like having an A-bomb planted in the back yard."

The union said that if the reactor gets out of control there could be an explosion similar to an atomic bomb.

One witness at the hearings in Washington was Professor Hewson of the University of Michigan who said: "The projected plant to be located on the West shore of Lake Erie, near Monroe, presents the greatest hazard to the nearby beaches and to that portion of Canada immediately across Lake Erie. . ." (Amherstburg is across from Monroe).

The professor also made this statement while testifying:

"The evaluation of the pollution hazard in the vicinity of the Monroe site is hampered by absence of knowledge of the diffusion pattern over and near a lake surface."

In other words, regardless of the wind direction, there's no way of predicting which way any possible escaped atomic radiation would head.

There was a lot of alarming truth in a statement last June by a group of scientists from the Atomic Energy Commission who said:

"There is insufficient information available at this time to give assurance that the PRDC reactor can be operated at this site without public hazard." Still the AEC okayed the building of the reactor. It will produce cheap electricity.

UAW Says Bosses Should Tell About Price Rise

DETROIT.—The UAW proposed to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report in Washington that a government agency be established to learn from employers at public hearings why they sought to raise prices.

The employers' testimony would be subject to cross-examination and company records would be available for scrutiny by the government agency and representatives of groups opposing the price increase. Also other corporations opposing the price increase, could participate.

Following the hearing, the government agency that listened to testimony would publish that testimony from all sides and the public could take whatever action it saw fit, if the corporation did raise prices. By this, the UAW meant pressure on Congress or for price control.

The UAW's proposals before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report made by Nat Weinberg, research director of the union. He said that the union wanted to call attention to what was happening on prices, profits and the results of price raising in auto.

GM and Ford raised prices in the fall of 1955, claiming UAW raises as the reason. The union got 20 cents an hour boost in its package. Before that GM made \$2.93 per hour worked by its 400,000

factory workers and Ford \$3.06.

Last fall these same corporations increased prices on the new models and again hinted it was because of wage increases. This time the price increase was about 10 percent. Yet the only wage increases the UAW had obtained since the price increases of 1955 were the so-called "annual improvement factor" and a cost of living wage adjustment.

By the industry's own admission, the improvement factor provides no basis for price increases. In the words of Harry Anderson, former vice president of GM, it is "repaid in the form of increased production so that in effect you sometimes have a decrease in actual cost for a particular unit."

SPECIAL

A Special Edition of the Michigan Worker, plus lots of features in national pages will be found in the Feb. 17 issue. The occasion is the 20th Anniversary of the signing of the UAW-GM contract, 20 years ago.

Get special bundles—mail out to GM workers, take advantage of our special three-month trial sub for \$1.



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NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

An Exciting Chapter In Michigan History

DETROIT. — An exciting chapter of this city and state's role in the fight against slavery, is told in the story of William Lambert, Negro leader, colleague of John Brown, Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass, the great Abolitionists.

Lambert was the manager of the Underground Railway here and helped Negroes into Canada, across the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.

Lambert's father was a slave and Lambert himself was educated by a Quaker before coming to Detroit in 1838 and lived on Larned St. until his death in 1892.

He argued before the Michigan State Legislature in 1843 demanding that the right to voted be granted to all citizens and not to "white" only, as the Michigan Constitution declared at that time.

Due to the work of Lambert and the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, founded in 1840, the Michigan State Legislature, in order to hinder application of the Fugitive Slave Act, which said that slaves could be arrested in any state and extradited back to the South, passed a state law prohibiting the use of county jails to lock up slaves. The Legislature also directed prosecuting attorneys in all counties to defend the slaves and fight extradition.

Another important fight led by this sterling Michigander was for the right of Negro children to go to public schools here. He and his friends in the Abolitionist movement won that battle.

History tells us that in the spring of 1858 John Brown, the famous Abolitionist leader, arrived in Detroit and worked as a conductor on the Underground Railway here. Brown lived at Lambert's on East Larned St.

To the Reader

The story of Negro History, past and present in our state, represents a proud heritage and weapon for those who fight for their country's progress. Reportage of the achievements, won against overwhelming odds, exposes the lies of the white supremacists and chauvinists of yesterday and their counterparts today, the Dixiecrats and White Citizens Councils advocates.

The Michigan Worker with its limited space, is proud to present a part of the tremendous history of the Negro peoples struggles for liberation and freedom.

Fifty-two weeks a year, this newspaper, a Marxist newspaper, dedicates itself to being a part of the ever growing movement for Negro rights.

Many of you will be reading our paper for the first time. We hope that you like it—that you will continue to read it. You can subscribe for it, \$3.50 for one year; six months, \$2, or our special introductory sub of three months for \$1. Do it now, SUBSCRIBE.

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Our State In The Fight to Free the Slaves



HARRIET TUBMAN

The Detroit Anti-Slavery Society was organized on April 26, 1837. Its object was the entire abolition of slavery in the U. S. and elevation of Negro citizens to their proper rank as men and women.

IN 1836 no slaves were held in Detroit. Judge Woodward some years before delivered an opinion that slavery was not admissible in Michigan.

HENRY BIBB, first Negro editor here was touring Michigan in 1834 and proposing that candidates for public office get no support unless they took a stand against slavery. He toured under the auspices of the Liberty Association.

HENRY BIBB'S newspaper was named "Voice of the Fugitive" and was published in Windsor, Canada.

ON MARCH 30, 1870, Michigan ratified the 15th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution which declared Negroes could vote. Six months later, white citizens voted overwhelmingly in Michigan for the right of Negroes to vote.

WHEN Harriet Tubman, great Negro woman Abolitionist, was asked by slaves how they could thank her, before she parted with them at the Detroit River bank, she replied:

"Shout, shout, we are free, we are free."

She led more than 300 slaves to freedom through Detroit and Windsor.

CIO Backs Judge Davenport

DETROIT. — Judge Elvin L. Davenport, appointed to Common Pleas Court by Governor Williams is up for election, Feb. 18, the primary election day. A well known Negro attorney, Judge Davenport, has long been identified with labor and liberal thought.

His elevation to the bench, was greeted as an extension of democracy by many forces here, seeking to break down lily-white court rosters here. The Michigan State Supreme Court, the Recorders Court are lily-white.



Michigan
edition

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1957

End U. S. Attitude About China, Says Henry Wallace, for Trade

EAST LANSING. — Henry Wallace, who once ran on the Progressive Party ticket for President, told farmers here on Feb. 1 regarding China, that this country cannot "forever make a parish out of a nation of 600,000,000 people which has maintained a stable government for 10 years."

He was attending a Farmers Week at the Michigan State College. He urged the United States and the Soviet Union to get together and work for a United Na-

tions development to finance roads, irrigation, power and manufacturing plants. He favored world trade being led by the U. S., Russia, Canada and Western Europe. This is the first time Wallace has been here since he ran for President and the difference in his treatment by the commercial press was obvious. Before he was the target of all types of epithets and sneers. This time many of his anti-Soviet remarks obviously won him favorable ink.

COST OF DISCRIMINATION

DETROIT. — Tony Czerwinski, vice-president of UAW Local 212, a white leader of Chrysler workers, writes in "Voice of 212," union paper, that discrimination is costing the American people—whites as well as Negroes—over seven billion dollars annually.

The 212 veep writes that in 1954 the average income of white families, according to AFL-CIO economists, was \$4,339 a year, but for non-white families the average income was only \$2,410 a year.

This means that the average non-white family had an annual income of \$1,929 below that of the average white family. Thus the average non-white family had \$1,929 less to save and to spend in a year. Multiply \$1,929 by the number of non-white families and it adds up to over seven billion dollars a year.

Czerwinski says: "A lot of cars can be sold for seven billion and a lot of auto workers could have been working longer to make those cars."



Jackie Robinson, who heads the NAACP Fight-for-Freedom Fund Drive, with UAW president Walter Reuther at Solidarity House, union headquarters.

Robinson pulled no punches in praising Detroit as "a fine sports-loving town that believes in competition and fairplay," while "the same can't be said of the Detroit baseball and football clubs."

The Detroit Tigers, under the grip of the notoriously anti-labor Briggs family, has refused to hire Negro ballplayers or place Negroes on the team at Briggs Stadium here. The Detroit Lions football team has used Negroes only for brief periods of time before trading, selling or releasing them.

Asked to elaborate his statement about the Tigers and Lions, Robinson looked at newsmen and said: "Is it necessary?"

Perhaps he talked to UAW president Walter Reuther about getting the 1,550,000-member union behind breaking discrimination on the Tigers and Lions.

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION The Worker

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(16 Pages)

February 10, 1957
Price 10 Cents

THE TIME TO FINISH

On this weekend, we celebrate with a ball the 33rd anniversary of our paper. The time is Saturday night, the place is Chateau Gardens in lower Manhattan. (New Yorkers can get the details on page 16).

It is quite an occasion in the history of working-class journalism in our land. As we have often said before, no working-class daily—aside from foreign language publication—has had so long a life.

It is thus an occasion for merry-making, and we intend to take full advantage of it. But it is also a highly fitting occasion for emphasizing, here at least, that we, like all such publications, keep going through the contributions and circulation activities of our devoted supporters.

As we write this on Wednesday, we are within \$4,500 of our \$50,000 fund goal, quite a bit behind schedule, but in sight of that necessary target. There is thus a good chance that the birthday present we covet may be ours.

For those who will be there, we suggest you try to get set to help us go over that goal line.

For those who will not be there, we suggest you wire your contributions and what you can collect either to our office at 35 E. 12th St., or to The Worker Ball at Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston Street, NYC.

And if you can't do that, send it to us through the mails. Monday will also do as the date of completion.

WE ALSO LOOK forward to a

Received last week ---- \$ 1,519.97
Total to date ---- \$45,545.72
Still to go ---- \$ 4,545.28

Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Mail contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City, NY. Wire or bring your contributions this Friday and Saturday to Daily Worker at 35 E. 12th St., or to The Worker Ball, Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston St., New York City.

flood of subscriptions that night. While it would be Utopian to hope to reach the one-third mark nationally in our circulation campaign that we had originally projected, some states and areas have reached it or can do so. Bring them along with you if you're coming. Give them to someone who will be there if you're not. Let's get the campaign off the floor at this 33rd anniversary celebration.

Following is a report of the donations received from Jan. 29 through Feb. 4:

JAN. 29
Brooklyn friend, \$2; Kings Highway, \$7; Bronx, MJ, \$15; San Francisco, JS, \$5; Friend, \$10; XY, \$5; Queens friend, \$2.
JAN. 30
Several New York writers, \$8; New York, R, \$5; Chicago LH, \$1; Friend, \$10; New York, BB, \$1; Chicago Freedom of the Press Committee, \$40.50; Group of industrial workers, \$47; New England, \$6; Manhattan EL, \$10; PRN, (Continued on Page 13)

Despite Bombs And Crosses-- Ike Golfs

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON.—There have been torrents of civil rights words flowing here this week, but the substance of civil rights, guaranteed by federal law, is still something for the future. President Eisenhower, who has been referred to—without objection—as the

President who has done most for civil rights, turned down an invitation to speak against the immorality of racist violence in the South. A White House letter to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose home has been bombed and shot into on different occasions announced that it was "not possible for the President to schedule a speaking engagement such as you asked."

So the President went golfing in Augusta, Ga., an hour's flight from where the bombs were being thrown and the crosses being burned, to play 27 holes of golf.

But while the President was nudging golf balls, the Rev. King was telling his congregation in Montgomery's Dexter Avenue Baptist Church:

"If I had to die tomorrow morning, I would die happy because I've been to the mountain top and I've seen the promised land . . . and it's going to be here in Montgomery."

THE PRESIDENT did indicate this week, in accepting the honorary chairmanship of Brotherhood Week (Feb. 17-24) that he still believes in brotherhood and equal rights, for he said:

"We are a people of many races, colors and creeds, but we are one nation, one country. The rich variety of American life invigorates the entire Republic, our economy,

our culture, our dedication to freedom and justice."

The President BELIEVES right but doesn't go for ACTING on those beliefs, apparently in areas of the Republic where the beliefs are "controversial."

ATTORNEY GENERAL Herbert Brownell, the nation's chief law enforcement officer, also turned down a request from the embattled Southern Negro leaders. They had asked Brownell for a conference to discuss ways and means of meeting the growing acts of violence aimed at preventing compliance with Supreme Court decisions. Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers, speaking before a group of newsmen here explained the reasons for the Justice Department's not granting the request for the conference:

- Spotcheck on the Integration Fight — page 5
- African and Aframerican Music, by Paul Robeson — page 9
- Civil Rights in Four Northern Cities — page 3
- Langston Hughes: Interview by Roosevelt Ward, Jr. — page 2

"The Department of Justice does have an important role to play in this area, but they want to move deliberate and careful. . . . In our enthusiasm to do the right thing, it is so easy to do the wrong thing."

Brownell, himself, in testifying here Monday before a House Judiciary Subcommittee in favor of the Administration's civil rights bills, refused to answer questions as to what the Justice Department responsibility was in connection with enforcing desegregation decisions of federal courts. Such an answer, he held, might harm possibilities for "harmonious action" later.

Brownell repeated the well-worn dodge about avoiding "extremists on either hand." He spoke of "turbulent events and unfortunate incidents," obviously referring to the acts of white supremacy mobsters; but by citing "extremists" on both sides, it permitted the inference that the Negro leaders who had requested the conference with him were in that category. Brownell was being as "deliberate and careful" and as solicitous of "states rights" as he safely could be.

OTHER GOP LEADERS in Congressional committees were not as deliberate as Brownell in an opposite direction. In the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on Constitutional Rights two western Repub-

(Continued on Page 13)

Speidel Nomination Arouses Anger in France, Britain

LONDON.—Seventeen Labor members of Parliament have introduced a motion to stop the appointment of Gen. Hans Speidel as commander of NATO land forces in Central Europe.

The British Army of the Rhine is scheduled to be part of Speidel's command if his nomination by the West German government is agreed to by all other NATO members.

In the face of mounting opposition in Britain and France, West German Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss, in a television interview Jan. 28, rushed to the defense of the former Hitler general. He said:

"I believe that the appointment of a German general with experience on both the Western and Eastern fronts will be to the general benefit of all partners."

Strauss didn't mention that part of Speidel's experience on the two fronts consisted of ordering the murder of French and Russian civilians and the burning of hundreds of towns and villages in the Ukraine.

STRAUSS WENT ON to say that the British MPs who were opposing Speidel's appointment would realize that "the enemies of the last war are now allies, and that the allies of those days are not exactly allies today."

Strauss also stated that the nomination of a West German general to this post "was the



STILL ACTIVE

wish of our allies."

Strauss's TV act was preceded by an announcement in Bonn that the master mind of Hitler's intelligence service in Eastern Europe during the war, Reinhard Gehlen, has been given a new job. His title will be "president of the Federal Intelligence Agency."

For years Gehlen has been head of the biggest spy network in Europe. It collaborates closely

with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Hans Roettiger, Inspector of the West German Army, is now on an inspection tour of U.S. military installations following his arrival here last week.

Speidel's Record

BERLIN.—Lieut. Gen. Hans Speidel, nominated by the West

German government to command NATO's ground forces in Central Europe, sent hundreds of Jews and French resistance fighters to their death when he was Chief of Staff of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht in occupied France.

Evidence of his crimes is contained in a number of documents from the Nazi archives signed or initiated by Speidel. Photostats (Continued on Page 13)

PARIS.—A storm is rising here against the nomination of an ex-Nazi officer, Gen. Hans Speidel, as commander of NATO ground forces in Central Europe.

The French government is being deluged with letters demanding that it act to prevent French soldiers from being placed under Speidel's command. The United States Seventh Army and British troops are also to be part of Speidel's command.

In addition to the National Federation of Deportees and Internees, organizations of former resistance fighters, Jewish and peace groups are active in the movement against the man who, as Chief of Staff of the Nazi occupation army in France helped murder hundreds of Jews and resistance fighters.

Last Sunday's issue of the Communist Humanite published a front-page photo of Speidel and Hitler in 1940, as well as other photos of Speidel in Paris during the Nazi occupation.

The non-Communist weekly, Aux Encoutes, recently charged that Speidel, in a secret letter to Allen W. Dulles, head of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), wrote:

"It is impossible for our (West German) future army to trust the French high command. . . ."

Speidel denied writing such a letter and insisted he had never had any contact with Dulles, who is a brother of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

AFL-CIO Faces Sharp Conflict On Racket Issue

By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER GIVING the most of its two weeks in Miami Beach to the problem of racketeering in labor unions, the AFL-CIO executive council faced the grim prospect of sharpened division in the merged labor movement — possibly a serious split.

A test of labor's unity may come as the Senate investigating committee, headed by Sen. McClellan, and loaded with McCarthyites and Southern racists, follows through its demands that leaders of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, forego the Fifth Amendment and turn over union books to them.

The question is whether the AFL-CIO will regard the McClellan body as a "fair and objective" committee and enforce the federation's new "code" forbidding labor officials to invoke the Fifth Amendment. The IBT's president, Dave Beck, has already served notice that his union will stand by any of its members who invoke the "Fifth" and will not be guided by the AFL-CIO's new "code."

BUT WHILE a test on relations with the Teamsters may take some time, very serious and ominous consequences for the unions may result immediately. Spokesmen of the IBT have served notice that henceforth truck drivers will respect the picket lines of only "friendly" unions. The first to sound off was John J. O'Rourke, James Hoffa's man, who next week takes over the administration of the 125,000-member New York Teamsters' Council. He said:

"We're getting our brains beat in every day by self-appointed reformers. We are not going to take this laying down. We'll pay them back in spades. This whole thing will boomerang against those who started it."

Hoffa, the IBT's midwest head and its "strong man," said all district councils of the IBT will probably apply the policy outlined by O'Rourke for New York.

This means that many unions, especially in the consumer and service fields, for whom the cooperation of delivery people is of key importance in winning a strike or a contract, will either bow to the IBT or forfeit its help.

The IBT's key role in the construction field makes it also the chief power center in the 3,000,000-member Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO. Together with the 800,000-member carpenters, and several other building unions, the IBT leaders virtually dictate the policy of that sector of labor. It is at the instigation, of Beck and Hoffa, that the Building Trades have chosen to wage war on the industrial unions, mostly of the former CIO, to obtain jurisdiction over construction workers permanently employed on plant cities covered by industrial contracts.

BUT WHILE the AFL-CIO council has already stirred up a hornet's nest inside labor's own house, that bodes no good, there is increasing doubt of the effectiveness of its new "code" against racketeering. The "code" is aimed at least as much at Communists, or alleged Communists, as at racketeers.

Although communism was not an issue before the Council, it was coupled with racketeering throughout the code. The "code" says that a person who "refrained from formally becoming a member" of the Communist Party but is known to "consistently support" the "activities" of the party, or may be "commonly known" as such, should not be permitted to retain office.

This leaves an opening as wide as a barn door for the ouster of even persons with progressive leanings — the very people who are pressing most vigorously for a cleanout of racketeers and gangsters.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL has in effect decided to cooperate with the McClellan investigating committee and to accommodate itself to the members. These include Senators McCarthy, Mundt and Goldwater, plus McClellan and Erwin, both Southern racists. Only Senators McNamara and Kennedy



BECK

are labor-supported liberals. Senator Ives, a supporter of the Taft-Hartley law, is the eighth member.

As Carl Stellato, president of Ford, Local 600, said in a statement in Ford Facts, "If, as it is alleged, racketeering does exist in some levels of the labor movement, I am quite certain labor can clean its own house. And labor certainly looks with jaundiced eye when the enemies of labor try to do the job for us."

Stellato noted that the very same trio — McClellan, McCarthy and Mundt — conducted a whitewash "investigation" of the lobby. He said "we will be opposed to a labor investigating Roman holiday" which is so characteristic of anything Senator McCarthy has a hand in.

WALTER REUTHER, facing his own convention soon, and other of the former CIO leaders, are hailing the AFL-CIO Council action. Pressed by their own members, whom they had told a cleanup of racketeering was one condition for the merger of the labor movement, they want to be able to come before their unions and boast that something is being done.

But all that really seems to be in the making is a grand smear campaign by the McClellan-McCarthy committee, with a few racket-ridden locals singled out for headlines from coast to coast. The AFL leaders have repeatedly promised to clean up, but nothing much came of the promises. Some of the top leaders of the former AFL who are now in the AFL-CIO council, have themselves lived long at peace with racketeers to start war upon them now and risk embarrassment.

The new move seems fully in line with the costly and entirely unsuccessful step taken against the International Longshoremen's Association in 1953. The result was severance of 60,000 rank and file workers from the main stream; strengthening the support of some corrupt elements in the ILA; division and weakening of maritime unionism in general and consequent economic loss at the cost to the AFL of tremendous sums of money

(a million dollars in one campaign) in its unsuccessful effort to destroy the ILA.

The same disregard of the rank and file in the 1,500,000-member Teamsters seem to be running through the present move of the council. Again it is taken for granted that if the IBT's top leaders do not conform to the AFL-CIO's "code" they, along with their 1,500,000 members must be ousted or provoked to leave. That labor unity is impaired does not seem to bother some of the leaders. And it is forgotten that maintenance of unity is not possible without respecting the autonomous rights of international affiliates. If the IBT quits, as it threatens, over infringement of its autonomy, other unions will soon follow. The AFL-CIO will not stay united if it seeks to impose a centralized bureaucracy.

350 Delegates Due To Attend 16th National CP Convention

OVER 350 DELEGATES and alternates from all parts of the country are expected to be present when the Communist Party opens its 16th national convention on Saturday morning, Feb. 9. The convention will continue through Tuesday, Lincoln's Birthday. The sessions will be held at Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston Street.

First items on the convention agenda for Saturday will be the election of committees, and a keynote speech by Eugene Dennis, general secretary.

The remainder of the convention will be devoted to the discussion and adoption of the main Draft Resolution, a party constitution, miscellaneous resolutions, and the election of a new national committee. The Draft Resolution has been discussed for several months within the party.

On Saturday night, the New York Freedom of the Press committee has invited all out-of-town delegates to the convention to be its guests at the 33d anniversary ball of the Daily Worker. The ball will be held at Chateau Gardens.

Langston Hughes Tells About His New 'Pictorial History'

By ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

WHEN you enter the study of world-famous Negro author Langston Hughes, located on the top floor of a three-story, unimposing brownstone in the heart of Harlem, nothing about the man or his surroundings immediately suggests that you are in the presence of one of the most talented, versatile and productive American writers of our time.

The small, neat, modest and book-lined study is dominated by a huge work table, typewriter in the center and sharpened pencils lying point upwards in their holder. The walls are paneled with drawings by Jacob Lawrence and other artists. A table-model record player, with stacks of records stands against the wall.

Hughes, born in Joplin, Missouri, Feb. 1, and just celebrating his 55th birthday, is casually dressed, youthful, slightly shorter than average, and only a mite heavier than the years when he named the wide length and breadth of the world.

During more than a twenty-year span, a dazzling variety of works have flowed from the pen of this world-read man, often called the poet laureate of the Negro people — capped recently by his collaboration with Milton Seltzer on the much-heralded "Pictorial History of the Negro in America." Before this, a continuous stream —

Six books of poetry and thousands of other verses in numerous magazines and periodicals; one novel; two collections of short stories; two volumes of his widely-read contemporary folk character Simple; two autobiographies, the latest, "I Wonder as I Wander," appearing late last year; two volumes of "Famous American Negroes and Negro Music Makers"; an anthology, "The Poetry of the Negro," edited with Arna Bontemps; a photo essay "Sweet Flypaper of Life," done with photographer Doy D. Carova; two books of translations by Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen and the famous novel, "Masters of the Dew," by the great Haitian writer, Jacques Roumain; nine full-length plays, two one-acters, the lyrics for Elmer Rice's Broadway musical hit, "Street Scene," two opera librettos and countless songs.

HE has won seven fellowships and awards, including a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Rosenwald Fund fellowship, the Anisfield-Wolfe award and the American Academy of Arts and Letters grant. He has been visiting professor in creative writing at Atlanta University and poet-in-residence at the University of Chicago; toured high schools and universities extensively, made numerous radio and TV appearances and poetry recordings, is contributing editor to Phylon and columnist for the Chicago Defender.



LANGSTON HUGHES

When asked about reactions to his latest work, the Pictorial History, the soft-spoken, chain-smoking author, said the first edition has already been sold out.

"The publishers have had mail orders far beyond normal," he disclosed.

"Especially large mail orders have come from Negroes. A lot of people bought three or four copies — quite unusual for such a large book."

The book, which sells for \$5.95, was issued by Crown Publishers.

Hughes felt that the reason for the book's popularity, "as many reviewers and critics have pointed out, that it's an interesting and comprehensive history of the Negro in America, made especially timely with civil rights developments in the South in such important focus. A great majority of the critics indicated how the book serves as a valuable background for understanding contemporary developments in the South."

"Many Americans were not prepared for these developments," Hughes added, "The only way to really understand these events is to understand the historical background which they came out of." He then showed a full-length editorial review from the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, hailing the book as one of the most important contributions to contemporary understanding of the Negro in America, which should be in the hands of every teacher.

About the events in the South Hughes said:

"What's happening is of great historical significance — a milestone in American democracy, representing

ing an attempt by Negroes to nail down the democratic privileges denied them so long."

"In the past we didn't have the technique and inner strength to accomplish what's being accomplished now," he explained, quickly adding that these elements had existed before.

"But now the moment of crisis has come and our own leaders and the people have risen to the occasion."

Events in the South were not isolated, he said, but were part of the wave of freedom movements all over the world.

"President Eisenhower recently commented in general terms on this desire for freedom in the world. The desire for freedom is just as great here."

COMMENTING on how he came to collaborate on the Pictorial History, Hughes said smilingly:

"I guess I was fortunate. I had nothing to do with the original idea. Milton Meltzer and Arna Bontemps conceived the book. Arna worked on it in the beginning, but couldn't continue when he had to complete his new book, a biography of Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. He suggested I finish it. That's how I came into the picture."

The book had taken tremendous reading and research, he added. "It was very interesting and challenging work, but very difficult because I had to work after the layout and space had already been allotted."

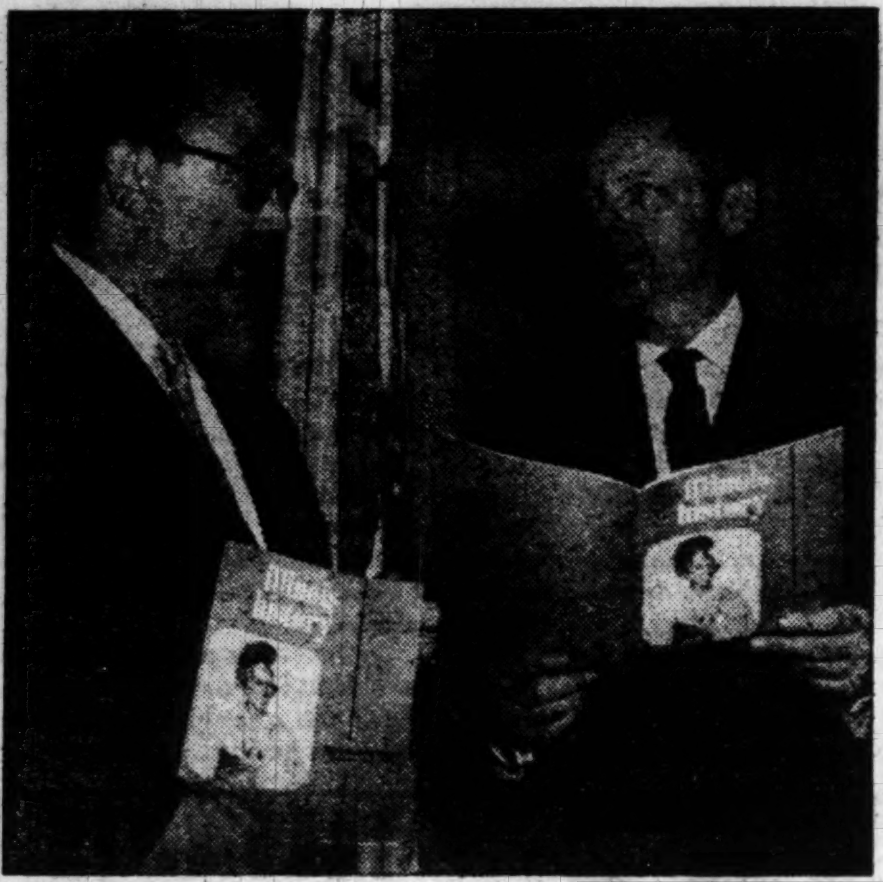
A big problem, Hughes said, was to decide what to leave out.

"It was very difficult, but if the book had been any large, in illustrations or text it would have had to cost more. We didn't want to make the price prohibitive. We wanted to keep the cost within range. But it was still hard to decide what to leave out."

"For instance," he said walking over to the book case and pulling out the large illustrated volume, "only two pages were allotted to World War II — and you know how difficult a problem it is to treat such an important period within two pages."

"BUT WE felt the contemporary period was much closer and fresher in the minds of potential readers, so we concentrated more space on earlier periods not as familiar or well known — particularly the Reconstruction period."

Hughes showed me numerous foreign translations of his works, including recent German translations of the poetry anthology and his book on jazz, a French volume of his poetry, a Danish translation of "Simple Speaks His Mind," two Rumanian translations of earlier short stories and a Chinese poetry translation. Hughes disclosed he was currently working on two juvenile books, one concerning Negro heroes and the other on Africa.



A NEW magazine for school children called "Illinois History" is now being published for the Illinois State Historical Society by the Southern Illinois University Press. State Historian Clyde C. Walton and Gov. William G. Stratton are shown examining the first issue.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

'No Blank Check for CTA'

In a series of hard-hitting columns, publisher Leo Lerner has been dealing with the problems of the Chicago Transit Authority. Here are excerpts from one of his commentaries appearing in his North Side community newspapers.

Newspapers have a way of working themselves into a lather about something that makes them think that they, and they only, know the problems and the solution. A good case in point is the Chicago publisher who, because he advocated it in the paper, thought he took the Marines out of China, "invented" the Garand rifle, and, for all I know, was the first to use gunpowder.

They are getting this way about the CTA. They come up with some obvious, incomplete and wholly puerile idea, get a couple of politicians to make with the quotes about "their" idea, and we have a perfect journalistic contribution to human welfare.

BUT they miss the point. I do not believe the people of Chicago will vote for a referendum to give money to the CTA or take over its obligations, without changing the line of responsibility so as to make the CTA more subject to the will of the people. I will repeat this last phrase because it is the essence of my objection to the "give the CTA money" approach. No money without changing the line of responsibility so as to make the CTA subject to and sensitive to the will of the people.

In other words, no taxation without representation. We have the same problem we had in Chicago when McCahey and Johnson ran the schools. We had to get the schools out of politics and now we have to get the CTA out of politics.

The CTA is tighter than a medieval duchy. You and I can walk into Walter McCarter's office and say, "We think the Devon bus line should go farther west," and he can spit in our eye if he feels like it.

WE don't elect the members of the CTA board, we don't charge any of their failures to the people who appoint them (the mayor and the governor) and they seem to be devoted to one thing and one thing only, paying off the bondholders. The people are out in the cold and have no democratic approach to the Authority except politeness.

My theory is that if the law

What's On?

FLAM FORUM: Repeat performance, "Under Sunny Skies" also documentary, Chicago Club, 1547 N. Leavitt, 8 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 10. Admission 30¢, free.

cannot be changed to create an authority directly responsible to the people and subject to democratic checks and balances, then the money the CTA wants to help pay off the bondholders should be denied.

This will hurt Chicago's transportation, but if we sit tight and hang on to our purses, the lawmakers and the politicians will have to give in and pass a new law that puts a straphanger in the same class as a citizen in a courtroom or a customer in a retail store. . . .

If we sit tight and refuse to

budge, then the legislators will have to change the control. It may be rougher on straphangers for a while, but as the fare goes up and up and the number of riders goes down and down, the CTA, the Loop, the politicians, and the big real estate owners who like the present system of making the riders pay their own way, and the bondholders, too, will eventually have to find a new way to run the system. (Incidentally, I think the bondholders have a profit already against the average price they paid. . . .)

Labor Paper Warns of Vigilantes in Chicago

The following is an editorial which appeared last week in the Quint-Cities (Ill.) edition of Labor's Daily:

A group of influential citizens in Chicago have formed a "Crime Detection Institute" for the purpose of helping police and federal agencies track down criminals. As its first project, the organization posted a \$100,000 reward for the murder of three Chicago boys, a case that remained unsolved for more than a year.

CDI spokesmen did not indicate in what other ways they planned to boost law enforcement. If they do no more than offer bounties in notorious cases, some good might be accomplished. But we fear that they will inevitably recruit a staff of private investigators—and this staff, to stay in business, will end up competing with the regular police rather than cooperating with them.

One of the greatest hindrances to detective work is having a

crowd trample over the site of possible clues. "CDI men," however good their intentions, might do just that. Furthermore, the very existence of the CDI implies that existing police are not "good enough" and serves to undermine public confidence.

Vigilante projects are justified only in the most extreme circumstances—and we don't think things are THAT bad in Chicago.

ELECTION

(Continued from Page 16)

issue of the struggle against the companies.

Curtis Strong spoke sharply against the dues increase and connected it with the question of democracy in the union, especially in relation to Negro rights. He asserted that unfair practices of the union leadership prohibits advance of Negroes to higher-paid jobs. He also called for the election of administrative staff by the rank-and-file.

Snowbound Worker Drive Needs Big Thaw

Whether it is the cold weather, TV-itis or the momentary hardening of the political arteries—the fact is that Worker subs are not coming in.

The 1957 drive, begun with such promise for the future health of our paper, was bogged down in many areas of the city.

The causes were not hard to find—Worker supporters are not yet getting out and ringing doorbells, canvassing is not yet being organized, community leaders are not yet leading by example or any other way.

THE February 16 results were still in doubt this week. That is the date on which community

and industrial groups should have in 35 per cent of their quotas.

The date is significant because of the 33rd Anniversary of the Daily Worker affair to be held on that evening, honoring the

REMINDER:

A tribute to the late Alfred Wagenknecht, a cultural program, an outstanding national speaker—these will be features of the Worker anniversary banquet.

The affair will be held Saturday evening, Feb. 16, 7:00 p.m., Milda Hall, 3142 S. Halsted. Complete price is \$2 per person.

CHICAGO. — More Chicagoans than ever will mark Negro History Week in this year which is recording such historic gains for the Negro people.

The largest single citywide observance, to be held on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 10, 3:00 p.m., will present some of the victories which are being celebrated, as well as the unfinished business of Negro liberation in the U.S.

"The Shadow of My Hand" is the title for a huge pageant which will be presented at the February 10 rally at DuSable High School, 49th and Wabash. With a cast of 150, this pageant is a mammoth production involving actors, choirs,

ballets, instrumental groups. It is being directed by Dr. Ruth Allen Fouché.

THE Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is putting on the February 10 presentation. Its president, Willoughby Abner declared:

"Negro History Week is an occasion for reviewing the accomplishments of the Negro people and their outstanding community work in developing brotherhood in action.

The Negro History Week celebrations will be a forerunner to numerous observances of Brotherhood Week, February 17-24.

Edward Olsen, associate director of the Chicago Conference of Christians and Jews, said that 125 local communities in Chicago, suburbs and downstate will have observances this year.

These will include meeting in service clubs, churches, school assemblies, community forums, special PTA meetings, films, displays.

Brotherhood Week this year will stress the theme of "The Family of Man." In some communities, high school students will take a pledge to uphold the principles of brotherhood. This will be a feature of a county conference in Kankakee, Illinois on February 11, with 750 high school students attending.

PHYSICISTS URGE BAN ON ALL NUCLEAR TESTS NOW

Ban all nuclear tests now, even before general disarmament, nuclear scientists urged this week-end.

The physicists, leaders of the Federation of American Scientists, declared at their session at Columbia University:

"All available evidence assures us that this constructive step would handicap the military preparations of our competitors at least as much as our own, and that a test ban could be adequately monitored by a United Nations monitoring agency without requiring free access for inspectors within national boundaries.

The Federation's national council said the U.S. should seek a

worldwide ban on atomic weapons before settling other disarmament issues.

Since the Russians have proposed this as a "reasonable test," the scientists said, our move would be a test of their "sincerity."

Show Soviet Comedy

CHICAGO. — "Under Sunny Skies," Soviet musical comedy film, will be shown in Chicago on Feb. 8 and 10 by Film Forum, the city's only regular outlet for Soviet movies. The showing Friday, Feb. 8, will be at Milda Hall, 3142 S. Halsted St., at 8 p.m. The film will be repeated on Sunday, Feb. 10, at the Chopin Club, 1547 N. Leavitt St., at 3 p.m.

Snowbound Worker Drive Needs Big Thaw

main instrument toward overcoming the isolation of the Left.

The Freedom of the Press Committee this week asked each community to go over its own work on the basis of this checklist:

1. Have the Worker expiration cards been distributed in your area and are people being asked to get out and canvass?
2. Have you arranged a Sunday morning breakfast as a prelude to doorbell-ringing?
3. Have you renewed your own sub?
4. Have you made a plan that shows how many subs a week you need in your community and how you intend to get them?

Fight to 'Save Pork Block' at Swift & Co.

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO. — Another plant runaway — this time Swift & Company — threatens to throw 800 Chicago pork block workers out of jobs.

The company announced they would shut down pork processing in Chicago as of April 29, and then they reviewed the decision when the union declared that the runaway would be vigorously fought.

"We intend to take this fight to the public," stated Sidney Johnson, president of the United Packinghouse Workers Local 28, "This is strictly a case of company greed as against human need."

JOHNSON said that workers with as much as 40 years service would be thrown out of work. "And the company can do a job on these older people even though they may promise to employ them elsewhere," Johnson said.

The Swift move was seen as part of a trend toward dismantling the packinghouses here in this highly-organized center where the unity of Negro and white workers has been the key-stone of union strength.

Swift stopped slaughtering

hogs in Chicago four years ago but continued to send dressed pork carcasses into the plant to be butchered, trimmed, smoked, cured and packed. It is these operations which Swift now plans to transfer to plants elsewhere.

The Swift runaway pattern was compared with what happened at Wilson & Company when the packers began curtailing their production here. Wilson finally closed up all meat packing in Chicago and the demolition of the giant Chicago Wilson plant was begun here last week.

"These companies will have to learn that they can't treat people like they do livestock," said Johnson, "we intend to throw everything we've got into a fight to discourage these packers from moving out of Chicago."

The company called a directors meeting after a union delegation informed the management that they "would not take this move lying down."

AT the same time, the union at all levels developed plans for a giant pressure and publicity campaign. It will be pointed out that Swift & Company netted

more than \$14 million last year and that the threatened move is not justified by company "losses."

The UPWA is planning to make a nationwide appeal to housewives. A campaign will be conducted through the aid of the labor movement, the ministerial alliances, the community and civic organizations.

The public was urged this week to send protest letters to the Swift & Company general offices in Chicago. The main demand of the workers is that the company reconsider its decision to shut down the pork block in Chicago.

"We hope to stir wide support," said Johnson, "the kind that will make even this company understand that what is involved here is human tragedy for hundreds of families and not just the juggling of cold figures on a profit-and-loss statement."

State AFL-CIO Set To Merge Sept. 4

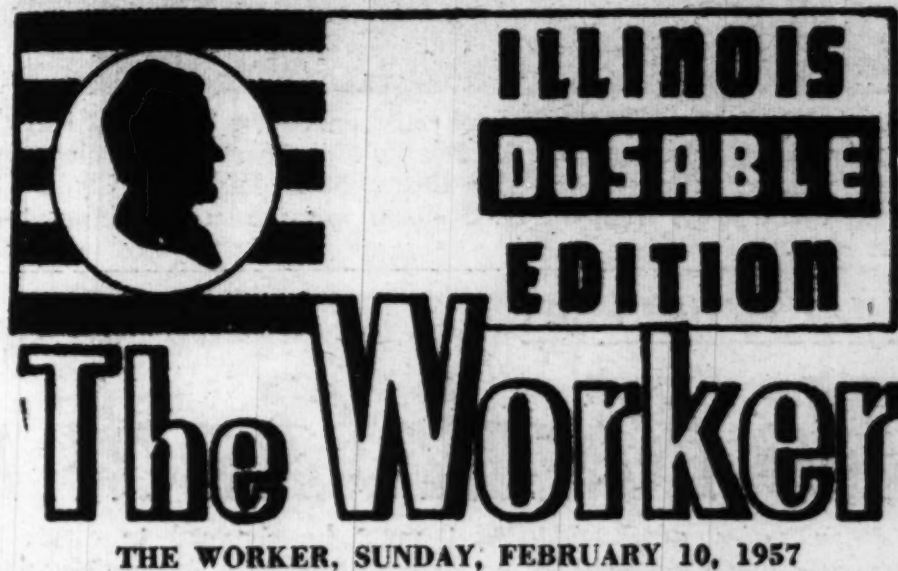
CHICAGO. — September 4 has been set as the date for the merger of the Illinois AFL and CIO state federations, bringing together 1,250,000 workers.

The joint convention will take place in Chicago after a day of separate conventions by the two bodies. On September 3, the day after Labor Day, the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the Illinois CIO Industrial Union Council will hold separate conventions to ratify the unity char-

ter.

Previously, the state AFL had decided to hold its 1957 convention in Peoria. However, since this is to be a large joint convention, ISFL president Reuben Soderstrom said that the Peoria hotels would be able to accommodate the large number of delegates.

Soderstrom added that leaders of both federations have promised that the 1958 convention will be held in Peoria.



Gary Steelworkers Hear Union Election Opponents

By EMANUEL BLUM

GARY, IND. — The supporters of the two contending tickets in the current election fight in the United Steelworkers of America met face to face before the membership of that union's largest local at a special meeting here this week and appealed to a packed house for support.

The fact that such a debate took place is seen as the effect of the rank and file's struggle for democracy in this union. In the past, opposition candidates could not get on the ballot, let alone campaign on an equal basis.

Don C. Rarick, candidate for president against incumbent David J. McDonald, spoke here in Gary in his own behalf. Joseph Germano, director of Chicago-area District 31, spoke for himself. He was attended and supported by a large delegation of staff officers. But a considerable section of the audience showed hostility to Germano because of their strong feelings against the proposed dues increase. Rarick heads the dues protest movement now rocking the international union and a major issue in the election struggle.

OTHER speakers were Wil-

liam A. Klug, running against I. W. Abel for international secretary, Orval Kincaid, sub-district director, speaking for Abel, and Curtis R. Strong, candidate for international teller on the Rarick slate. Strong, a Negro griever of the U.S. Steel mill, prominently associated with the dues protest, was pushed out of a third-story hotel window by unidentified assailants, early during the union convention in Los Angeles.

Rarick associated the dues struggle with the issue of democracy in the union. He called for rescinding the dues hike at a special convention. He proposed that the union constitution be re-written to guarantee greater rights for the rank-and-file. He also projected as the next big step in the struggle for democracy in the union the election of staff members by the membership rather than their appointment from above the officers.

RECENT controversies in this area have revolved around the question of trade union democracy, which has proved to be one of the most popular issues. In U.S. Steel Local 1014, there have been sharp struggles around by-laws questions such as the man-

ner of choosing election committees and watchers. In the Inland Local 1010 also, the question of rank-and-file control of elections to guarantee honest counting of ballots has played a big part. In the special election campaign, a year ago, the main issue was the right to elect an international vice-president as against the practice of appointment from above.

A large section of Rarick's support now comes from workers who have felt that the satisfaction of their grievances cannot be adequately dealt with unless they can achieve greater democracy in the union so that the beefs of the rank and file can be heard and taken care of.

Germano's main rejoinder to this plea was the charge that Rarick has the support of "Communists" in the union. A similar argument had been made at a Local 1014 meeting recently by Kincaid, who had been howled down with such cries as, "How do we know you ain't a Communist, Kincaid?" It did not seem to leave much of an impression this time either.

GERMANO sought to win support for the dues increase. He stated, "A weak and inefficient organization without money will be ineffective at the bargaining table with the basic steel industry."

He insisted that for such bargaining "the best brains are needed." On that basis, he called for the election of himself and the rest of the McDonald slate.

Kincaid attacked Rarick for not having "a program for the future," only opposition to the dues increase. He charged that Rarick was not fighting the steel corporations but only the union. This is denied by Rarick supporters who pointed to the way in which the Negro workers in Homestead, Pa., linked the dues fight with their fight for upgrading and also the way in which the local Rarick committees in Gary connected the dues fight with grievances. However, they emphasized that the dues issue is effective only to the extent that it reflects the more basic

(Continued on page 15)

STOP THE RENT BOOST!

THE PLAN of the Chicago real estate operators for a general rent increase this spring could produce some results they never dreamed of.

Coming on top of the still-rising cost-of-living trend, the threat of a new state sales tax boost and the proposal of the Eisenhower administration to spend record peace-time sums of tax money for armaments—this new straw could easily be the back-breaker.

It's true that there is no rent control law. And it's true that the big landlords are using the lever of the continuing housing shortage. But Chicago tenants have more fight-back power than meets the eye.

Organized building-by-building action by tenants can be very effective. Where such action is possible, it can defeat a rent boost for those tenants and it can discourage any general boost.

More than that, Chicago tenants will now need to fight harder for city, state and federal action that will bring more housing, public and private.

H-BOMB VICTIM'S WIDOW TO MAKE PERSONAL PLEA TO UN

TOKYO—The widow of the world's first hydrogen bomb victim left Tokyo this week to make a personal appeal before the United Nations for a ban on nuclear weapons.

The woman is Mrs. Suzu Kuboyama, 35, whose husband died after a Japanese fishing vessel, on which he served as radio operator, was showered by radioactive fallout during a U.S. H-bomb test at Bikini.

Hate-Mongers Say Their Aim Is Love

CHICAGO. — Mr. William B. Wernecke paid us a call last week. As we talked to him, we drew from a cabinet his file, headed: "Fascism", sub-headline, "Nazi Bund."

Wernecke got into the news lately by organizing an outfit called the American Humane Society, chartered as an association of animal-lovers and its members authorized under Chicago law to carry guns.

"You've got us all wrong," claimed Wernecke, pointing to a story in the Illinois Edition of The Worker. He stoutly denied:

(a) That the organization was fascist; (b) that its "humane" title was just a phony front; (c) that its real purpose was fascist violence.

"WE'RE the only legitimate humane society," he told us, "The rest of them are a bunch of rackets." As "proof" he had a sheaf of photographs of mangled livestock.

"We're the only organization trying to do something about the mistreatment of animals at the stockyards," he claimed.

The pudgy former Chicago leader of the Nazi Bund did not deny that he is hooked up in this organization with an unsavory collection of fascists, Negro-baiters, antiSemites and what-not.

As we quizzed him, he reached into a brief case and pulled out a list of the directors of his American Humane Society. There near the top of the names

appeared the name of Joseph Beauharnais, founder and chief of the notorious White Circle League and convicted for inciting violence against Negroes in Chicago.

"Sure Joe Beauharnais is with us," admitted Wernecke, "but he's really harmless."

Wernecke went down the list. One director was a well-known pro-Hitlerite. Another was a man who, Wernecke agreed, "likes to do some Jew-baiting." Still another he described as "just a harmless rich old lady." A legal advisor is a well-known Georgia Klansman. One officer is a professional red-baiter. Still another is the fanatical promoter of anti-Jewish hatred, Mrs. Lyril Van Hynning. Wernecke said that

she has dropped out since his organization received all the adverse publicity.

WERNECKE is a stocky-built man with a thick mustache. He was imprisoned for refusing to fight the Nazis in World War II, has been arrested for domestic brawls and is now in trouble for health and safety violations in slum property on North Wells Street which he operates.

He has been making the rounds of the Chicago newspapers which carried stories about the new venture launched by Wernecke and his friends of the fascist lunatic fringe.

"There isn't a word of truth in these stories," he told us, "we're strictly non-political."

The Worker

National Edition

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Price 10 Cents

THE TIME TO FINISH

On this weekend, we celebrate with a ball the 33rd anniversary of our paper. The time is Saturday night, the place is Chateau Gardens in lower Manhattan. (New Yorkers can get the details on page 16).

It is quite an occasion in the history of working-class journalism in our land. As we have often said before, no working-class daily — aside from foreign language publication — has had so long a life.

It is thus an occasion for merry-making, and we intend to take full advantage of it. But it is also a highly fitting occasion for emphasizing, here at least, that we, like all such publications, keep going through the contributions and circulation activities of our devoted supporters.

As we write this on Wednesday, we are within \$4,500 of our \$50,000 fund goal, quite a bit behind schedule, but in sight of that necessary target. There is thus a good chance that the birthday present we covet may be ours.

For those who will be there, we suggest you try to get set to help us go over that goal line.

For those who will not be there, we suggest you wire your contributions and what you can collect either to our office at 35 E. 12th St., or to The Worker ball at Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston Street, NYC.

And if you can't do that, send it to us through the mails. Monday will also do as the date of completion.

WE ALSO LOOK forward to a

Received last week — \$ 1,519.97
Total to date — \$45,545.72
Still to go — \$ 4,545.28
Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Mail contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City, NY. Wire or bring your contributions this Friday and Saturday to Daily Worker at 35 E. 12th St., or to The Worker Ball, Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston St., New York City.

flood of subscriptions that night. While it would be Utopian to hope to reach the one-third mark nationally in our circulation campaign that we had originally projected, some states and areas have reached it or can do so. Bring them along with you if you're coming. Give them to someone who will be there if you're not. Let's get the campaign off the floor at this 33rd anniversary celebration.

Following is a report of the donations received from Jan. 29 through Feb. 4:

JAN. 29
Brooklyn friend, \$2; Kings Highway, \$7; Bronx, MJ, \$15; San Francisco, JB, \$; Friend, \$10; XY, \$5; Queens friend, \$2.
JAN. 30
Several New York writers, \$8; New York, R, \$5; Chicago LH, \$1; Friend, \$10; New York, BB, \$1; Chicago Freedom of the Press Committee, \$40.50; Group of industrial workers, \$47; FRN, England, \$5; Manhattan RL, \$10; FRN, (Continued on Page 13)

Despite Bombs And Crosses--Ike Golfs

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON.—There have been torrents of civil rights words flowing here this week, but the substance of civil rights, guaranteed by federal law, is still something for the future. President Eisenhower, who has been referred to—without objection—as the

President who has done most for civil rights, turned down an invitation to speak against the immorality of racist violence in the South. A White House letter to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose home has been bombed and shot into on different occasions announced that it was "not possible for the President to schedule a speaking engagement such as you asked."

So the President went golfing in Augusta, Ga., an hour's flight from where the bombs were being thrown and the crosses being burned, to play 27 holes of golf.

But while the President was nudging golf balls, the Rev. King was telling his congregation in Montgomery's Dexter Avenue Baptist Church:

"If I had to die tomorrow morning, I would die happy because I've been to the mountain top and I've seen the promised land . . . and it's going to be here in Montgomery."

THE PRESIDENT did indicate this week, in accepting the honorary chairmanship of Brotherhood Week (Feb. 17-24) that he still believes in brotherhood and equal rights, for he said:

"We are a people of many races, colors and creeds, but we are one nation, one country. The rich variety of American life invigorates the entire Republic, our economy,

our culture, our dedication to freedom and justice."

The President BELIEVES right but doesn't go for ACTING on those beliefs, apparently in areas of the Republic where the beliefs are "controversial."

ATTORNEY GENERAL Herbert Brownell, the nation's chief law enforcement officer, also turned down a request from the embattled Southern Negro leaders. They had asked Brownell for a conference to discuss ways and means of meeting the growing acts of violence aimed at preventing compliance with Supreme Court decisions. Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers, speaking before a group of newsmen here explained the reasons for the Justice Department's not granting the re-

quest for the conference:

"The Department of Justice does have an important role to play in this area, but they want to move deliberate and careful. . . . In our enthusiasm to do the right thing, it is so easy to do the wrong thing."

Brownell, himself, in testifying here Monday before a House Judiciary Subcommittee in favor of the Administration's civil rights bills, refused to answer questions as to what the Justice Department responsibility was in connection with enforcing desegregation decisions of federal courts. Such an answer, he held, might harm possibilities for "harmonious action" later.

Brownell repeated the well-worn dodge about avoiding "extremists on either hand." He spoke of "turbulent events and unfortunate incidents," obviously referring to the acts of white supremacy mobsters; but by citing "extremists" on both sides, it permitted the inference that the Negro leaders who had requested the conference with him were in that category. Brownell was being as "deliberate and careful" and as solicitous of "strategic rights" as he safely could be.

OTHER GOP LEADERS in Congressional committees were not as deliberate as Brownell in an opposite direction. In the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on Constitutional Rights two western Repub-

- Spotcheck on the Integration Fight — page 5
- African and Aframerican Music, by Paul Robeson — page 9
- Civil Rights in Four Northern Cities — page 3
- Langston Hughes: Interview by Roosevelt Ward, Jr. — page 2

Speidel Nomination Arouses Anger in France, Britain

LONDON.—Seventeen Labor members of Parliament have introduced a motion to stop the appointment of Gen. Hans Speidel as commander of NATO land forces in Central Europe.

The British Army of the Rhine is scheduled to be part of Speidel's command if his nomination by the West German government is agreed to by all other NATO members.

In the face of mounting opposition in Britain and France, West German Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss, in a television interview Jan. 28, rushed to the defense of the former Hitler general. He said:

"I believe that the appointment of a German general with experience on both the Western and Eastern fronts will be to the general benefit of all partners."

Strauss didn't mention that part of Speidel's experience on the two fronts consisted of ordering the murder of French and Russian civilians and the burning of hundreds of towns and villages in the Ukraine.

STRAUSS WENT ON to say that the British MPs who were opposing Speidel's appointment would realize that "the enemies of the last war are now allies, and that the allies of those days are not exactly allies today."

Strauss also stated that the nomination of a West German general to this post "was the



STILL ACTIVE

wish of our allies." Strauss's TV act was preceded by an announcement in Bonn that the master mind of Hitler's intelligence service in Eastern Europe during the war, Reinhard Gehlen, has been given a new job. His title will be "president of the Federal Intelligence Agency."

For years, Gehlen has been head of the biggest spy network in Europe. It collaborates closely with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Hans Roettiger, Inspector of the West German Army, is now on an inspection tour of U.S. military installations following his arrival here last week.

German government to command NATO's ground forces in Central Europe, sent hundreds of Jews and French resistance fighters to their death when he was Chief of Staff of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht in occupied France.

Evidence of his crimes is contained in a number of documents from the Nazi archives signed or initialed by Speidel. Photostats (Continued on Page 13)

PARIS.—A storm is rising here against the nomination of an ex-Nazi officer, Gen. Hans Speidel, as commander of NATO ground forces in Central Europe.

The French government is being deluged with letters demanding that it act to prevent French soldiers from being placed under Speidel's command. The United States Seventh Army and British troops are also to be part of Speidel's command.

In addition to the National Federation of Deportees and Internees, organizations of former resistance fighters, Jewish and peace groups are active in the movement against the man who, as Chief of Staff of the Nazi occupation army in France helped murder hundreds of Jews and resistance fighters.

Last Sunday's issue of the Communist Humanite published a front-page photo of Speidel and Hitler in 1940, as well as other photos of Speidel in Paris during the Nazi occupation.

The non-Communist weekly, Aux Encoutes, recently charged charged that Speidel, in a secret letter to Allen W. Dulles, head of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), wrote:

"It is impossible for our (West German) future army to trust the French high command. . . ."

Speidel denied writing such a letter and insisted he had never had any contact with Dulles, who is a brother of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

AFL-CIO Faces Sharp Conflict On Racket Issue

By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER GIVING the most of its two weeks in Miami Beach to the problem of racketeering in labor unions, the AFL-CIO executive council faced the grim prospect of a sharpened division in the merged labor movement — possibly a serious split.

A test of labor's unity may come as the Senate investigating committee, headed by Sen. McClellan, and loaded with McCarthyites and Southern racists, follows through its demands that leaders of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, forego the Fifth Amendment and turn over union books to them.

The question is whether the AFL-CIO will regard the McClellan body as a "fair and objective" committee and enforce the federation's new "code" forbidding labor officials to invoke the Fifth Amendment. The IBT's president, Dave Beck, has already served notice that his union will stand by any of its members who invoke the "Fifth" and will not be guided by the AFL-CIO's new "code."

BUT WHILE a test on relations with the Teamsters may take some time, very serious and ominous consequences for the unions may result immediately. Spokesmen of the IBT have served notice that henceforth truck drivers will respect the picket lines of only "friendly" unions. The first to sound off was John J. O'Rourke, James Hoffa's man, who next week takes over the administration of the 125,000-member New York Teamsters' Council. He said:

"We're getting our brains beat in every day by self-appointed reformers. We are not going to take this laying down. We'll pay them back in spades. This whole thing will boomerang against those who started it."

Hoffa, the IBT's midwest head and its "strong man," said all district councils of the IBT will probably apply the policy outlined by O'Rourke for New York.

This means that many unions, especially in the consumer and service fields, for whom the co-operation of delivery people is of key importance in winning a strike or a contract, will either bow to the IBT or forfeit its help.

The IBT's key role in the construction field makes it also the chief power center in the 3,000,000-member Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO. Together with the 800,000-member carpenters, and several other building unions, the IBT leaders virtually dictate the policy of that sector of labor. It is at the instigation, of Beck and Hoffa, that the Building Trades have chosen to wage war on the industrial unions, mostly of the former CIO, to obtain jurisdiction over construction workers permanently employed on plant cities covered by industrial contracts.

BUT WHILE the AFL-CIO council has already stirred up a hornet's nest inside labor's own house, that bodes no good, there is increasing doubt of the effectiveness of its new "code" against racketeering. The "code" is aimed at least as much at Communists, or alleged Communists, as at racketeers.

Although communism was not an issue before the Council, it was coupled with racketeering throughout the code. The "code" says that a person who "refrained from formally becoming a member" of the Communist Party but is known to "consistently support" the "activities" of the party, or may be "commonly known" as such, should not be permitted to retain office.

This leaves an opening as wide as a barn door for the ouster of even persons with progressive leanings — the very people who are pressing most vigorously for a cleanout of racketeers and gangsters.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL has in effect decided to cooperate with the McClellan investigating committee and to accommodate itself to the members. These include Senators McCarthy, Mundt and Goldwater, plus McClellan and Erwin, both Southern racists. Only Senators McNamara and Kennedy



BECK

are labor-supported liberals. Senator Ives, a supporter of the Taft-Hartley law, is the eighth member.

As Carl Stellato, president of Ford, Local 600, said in a statement in Ford Facts, "If, as it is alleged, racketeering does exist in some levels of the labor movement, I am quite certain labor can clean its own house. And labor certainly looks with jaundiced eye when the enemies of labor try to do the job for us."

Stellato noted that the very same trio — McClellan, McCarthy and Mundt — conducted a whitewash "investigation" of the lobby. He said "we will be opposed to a 'labor investigating Roman holiday' which is so characteristic of anything Senator McCarthy has a hand in."

WALTER REUTHER, facing his own convention soon, and other of the former CIO leaders, are hailing the AFL-CIO Council action. Pressed by their own members, whom they had told a cleanup of racketeering was one condition for the merger of the labor movement, they want to be able to come before their unions and boast that something is being done.

But all that really seems to be in the making is a grand smear campaign by the McClellan-McCarthy committee, with a few racket-ridden locals singled out for headlines from coast to coast. The AFL leaders have repeatedly promised to clean up, but nothing much came of the promises. Some of the top leaders of the former AFL who are now in the AFL-CIO council, have themselves lived to long at peace with racketeers to start war upon them now and risk embarrassment.

The new move seems fully in line with the costly and entirely unsuccessful step taken against the International Longshoremen's Association in 1953. The result was severance of 60,000 rank and file workers from the main stream; strengthening the support of some corrupt elements in the ILA; division and weakening of maritime unionism in general and consequent economic loss; at the cost to the AFL of tremendous sums of money

(a million dollars in one campaign) in its unsuccessful effort to destroy the ILA.

The same disregard of the rank and file in the 1,500,000-member Teamsters seem to be running through the present move of the council. Again it is taken for granted that if the IBT's top leaders do not conform to the AFL-CIO's "code" they, along with their 1,500,000 members must be ousted or provoked to leave. That labor unity is impaired does not seem to bother some of the leaders. And it is forgotten that maintenance of unity is not possible without respecting the autonomous rights of international affiliates. If the IBT quits, as it threatens, over infringement of its autonomy, other unions will soon follow. The AFL-CIO will not stay united if it seeks to impose a centralized bureaucracy.

350 Delegates Due To Attend 16th National CP Convention

OVER 350 DELEGATES and alternates from all parts of the country are expected to be present when the Communist Party opens its 16th national convention on Saturday morning, Feb. 9. The convention will continue through Tuesday, Lincoln's Birthday. The sessions will be held at Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston Street.

First items on the convention agenda for Saturday will be the election of committees, and a keynote speech by Eugene Dennis, general secretary.

The remainder of the convention will be devoted to the discussion and adoption of the main Draft Resolution, a party constitution, miscellaneous resolutions, and the election of a new national committee. The Draft Resolution has been discussed for several months within the party.

On Saturday night, the New York Freedom of the Press committee has invited all out-of-town delegates to the convention to be its guests at the 33d anniversary ball of the Daily Worker. The ball will be held at Chateau Gardens.

Langston Hughes Tells About His New 'Pictorial History'

By ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

WHEN you enter the study of world-famous Negro author Langston Hughes, located on the top floor of a three-story, unimposing brownstone in the heart of Harlem, nothing about the man or his surroundings immediately suggests that you are in the presence of one of the most talented, versatile and productive American writers of our time.

The small, neat, modest and book-lined study is dominated by a huge work table, typewriter in the center and sharpened pencils lying point upwards in their holder. The walls are paneled with drawings by Jacob Lawrence and other artists. A table-model record player, with stacks of records stands against the wall.

Hughes, born in Joplin, Missouri, Feb. 1, and just celebrating his 55th birthday, is casually dressed, youthful, slightly shorter than average, and only a mite heavier than the years when he named the wide length and breadth of the world.

During more than a twenty-year span, a dazzling variety of works have flowed from the pen of this world-read man, often called the poet laureate of the Negro people — capped recently by his collaboration with Milton Seltzer on the much-heralded "Pictorial History of the Negro in America." Before this, a continuous stream—

Six books of poetry and thousands of other verses in numerous magazines and periodicals; one novel; two collections of short stories; two volumes of his widely-read contemporary folk character Simple; two autobiographies, the latest, "I Wonder as I Wander," appearing late last year; two volumes of "Famous American Negroes and Negro Music Makers"; an anthology, "The Poetry of the Negro," edited with Arna Bontemps; a photo essay "Sweet Flypaper of Life," done with photographer Doy D. Carova; two books of translations by Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen and the famous novel, "Masters of the Dew," by the great Haitian writer, Jacques Roumain; nine full-length plays, two one-acters, the lyrics for Elmer Rice's Broadway musical hit, "Street Scene," two opera librettos and countless songs.

HE has won seven fellowships and awards, including a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Rosenwald Fund fellowship, the Anisfield-Wolfe award and the American Academy of Arts and Letters grant. He has been visiting professor in creative writing at Atlanta University and poet-in-residence at the University of Chicago; toured high schools and universities extensively, made numerous radio and TV appearances and poetry recordings, is contributing editor to "The New Negro" and columnist for the "Chicago Defender."



LANGSTON HUGHES

When asked about reactions to his latest work, the Pictorial History, the soft-spoken, chain-smoking author, said the first edition has already been sold out.

"The publishers have had mail orders far beyond normal," he disclosed.

"Especially large mail orders have come from Negroes. A lot of people bought three or four copies — quite unusual for such a large book."

The book, which sells for \$5.95, was issued by Crown Publishers.

Hughes felt that the reason for the book's popularity, "as many reviewers and critics have pointed out, that it's an interesting and comprehensive history of the Negro in America, made especially timely with civil rights developments in the South in such important focus. A great majority of the critics indicated how the book serves as a valuable background for understanding contemporary developments in the South."

"Many Americans were not prepared for these developments," Hughes added, "The only way to really understand these events is to understand the historical background which they came out of." He then showed a full-length editorial review from the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, hailing the book as one of the most important contributions to contemporary understanding of the Negro in America, which should be in the hands of every teacher.

About the events in the South Hughes said:

"What's happening is of great historical significance — a milestone in American democracy, representing the Negro's struggle for freedom and equality."

ing an attempt by Negroes to nail down the democratic privileges denied them so long."

"In the past we didn't have the technique and inner strength to accomplish what's being accomplished now," he explained, quickly adding that these elements had existed before.

"But now the moment of crisis has come and our own leaders and the people have risen to the occasion."

Events in the South were not isolated, he said, but were part of the wave of freedom movements all over the world.

"President Eisenhower recently commented in general terms on this desire for freedom in the world. The desire for freedom is just as great here."

COMMENTING on how he came to collaborate on the Pictorial History, Hughes said smilingly:

"I guess I was fortunate. I had nothing to do with the original idea. Milton Meltzer and Arna Bontemps conceived the book. Arna worked on it in the beginning, but couldn't continue when he had to complete his new book, a biography of Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. He suggested I finish it. That's how I came into the picture."

The book had taken tremendous reading and research, he added. "It was very interesting and challenging work, but very difficult because I had to work after the layout and space had already been allotted."

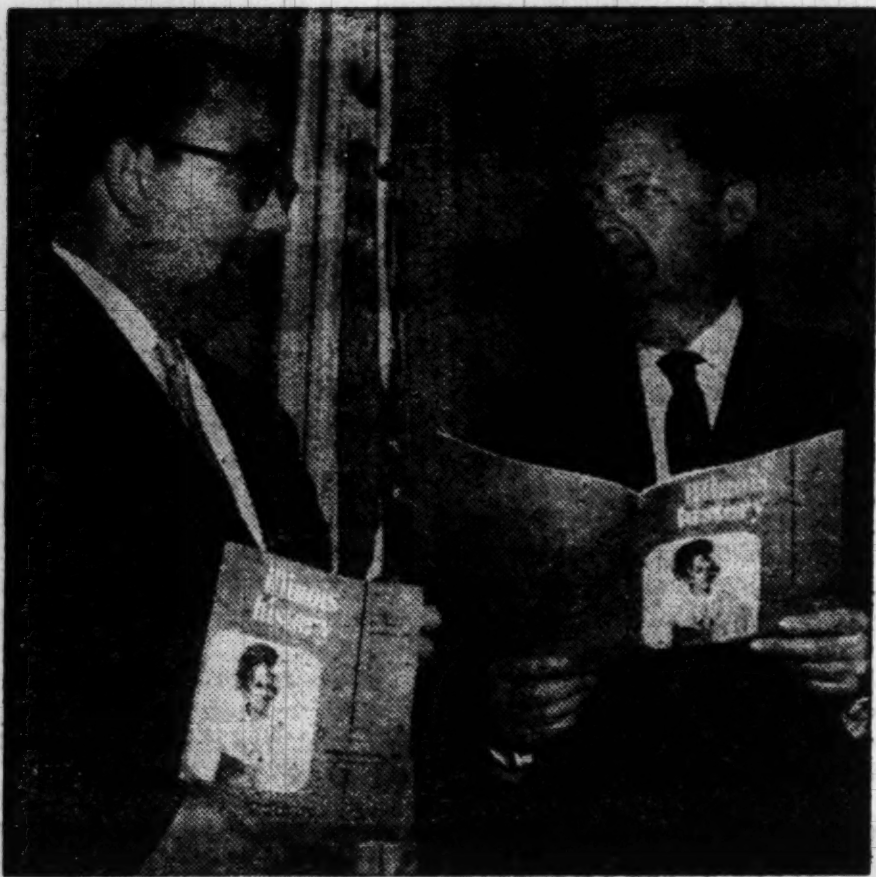
A big problem, Hughes said, was to decide what to leave out.

"It was very difficult, but if the book had been any large, in illustrations or text it would have had to cost more. We didn't want to make the price prohibitive. We wanted to keep the cost within range. But it was still hard to decide what to leave out."

"For instance," he said walking over to the book case and pulling out the large illustrated volume, "only two pages were allotted to World War II — and you know how difficult a problem it is to treat such an important period within two pages."

BUT WE felt the contemporary period was much closer and fresh in the minds of potential readers, so we concentrated more space on earlier periods not as familiar or well known — particularly the Reconstruction period."

Hughes showed me numerous foreign translations of his works, including recent German translations of the poetry anthology and his book on jazz, a French volume of his poetry, a Danish translation of "Simple Speaks His Mind," two Rumanian translations of earlier short stories and a Chinese poetry translation. Hughes disclosed he was currently working on two juvenile books, one concerning Negro heroes and the other on Africa.



A NEW magazine for school children called "Illinois History" is now being published for the Illinois State Historical Society by the Southern Illinois University Press. State Historian Clyde C. Walton and Gov. William G. Stratton are shown examining the first issue.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

'No Blank Check for CTA'

In a series of hard-hitting columns, publisher Leo Lerner has been dealing with the problems of the Chicago Transit Authority. Here are excerpts from one of his commentaries appearing in his North Side community newspapers.

Newspapers have a way of working themselves into a lather about something that makes them think that they, and they only, know the problems and the solution. A good case in point is the Chicago publisher who, because he advocated it in the paper, thought he took the Marines out of China, "invented" the Garand rifle, and, for all I know, was the first to use gunpowder.

They are getting this way about the CTA. They come up with some obvious, incomplete and wholly puerile idea, get a couple of politicians to make with the quotes about "their" idea, and we have a perfect journalistic contribution to human welfare.

BUT they miss the point. I do not believe the people of Chicago will vote for a referendum to give money to the CTA or take over its obligations, without changing the line of responsibility so as to make the CTA more subject to the will of the people. I will repeat this last phrase because it is the essence of my objection to the "give the CTA money" approach. No money without changing the line of responsibility so as to make the CTA subject to and sensitive to the will of the people.

In other words, no taxation without representation. We have the same problem we had in Chicago when McCahey and Johnson ran the schools. We had to get the schools out of politics and now we have to get the CTA out of politics.

The CTA is tighter than a medieval duchy. You and I can walk into Walter McCarter's office and say, "We think the Devon bus line should go farther west," and he can spit in our eye if he feels like it.

WE don't elect the members of the CTA board, we don't charge any of their failures to the people who appoint them (the mayor and the governor) and they seem to be devoted to one thing and one thing only, paying off the bondholders. The people are out in the cold and have no democratic approach to the Authority except politeness.

My theory is that if the law



cannot be changed to create an authority directly responsible to the people and subject to democratic checks and balances, then the money the CTA wants to help pay off the bondholders should be denied.

This will hurt Chicago's transportation, but if we sit tight and hang on to our purses, the lawmakers and the politicians will have to give in and pass a new law that puts a straphanger in the same class as a citizen in a courtroom or a customer in a retail store. . . .

If we sit tight and refuse to

budge, then the legislators will have to change the control. It may be rougher on straphangers for a while, but as the fare goes up and up and the number of riders goes down and down, the CTA, the Loop, the politicians, and the big real estate owners who like the present system of making the riders pay their own way, and the bondholders, too, will eventually have to find a new way to run the system. (Incidentally, I think the bondholders have a profit already against the average price they paid. . . .)

Labor Paper Warns of Vigilantes in Chicago

The following is an editorial which appeared last week in the Quint-Cities (Ill.) edition of Labor's Daily:

A group of influential citizens in Chicago have formed a "Crime Detection Institute" for the purpose of helping police and federal agencies track down criminals. As its first project, the organization posted a \$100,000 reward for the murder of three Chicago boys, a case that remained unsolved for more than a year.

CDI spokesmen did not indicate in what other ways they planned to boost law enforcement. If they do no more than offer bounties in notorious cases, some good might be accomplished. But we fear that they will inevitably recruit a staff of private investigators—and this staff, to stay in business, will end up competing with the regular police rather than cooperating with them.

One of the greatest hindrances to detective work is having a

crowd trample over the site of possible clues. "CDI men," however good their intentions, might do just that. Furthermore, the very existence of the CDI implies that existing police are not "good enough" and serves to undermine public confidence.

Vigilante projects are justified only in the most extreme circumstances—and we don't think things are THAT bad in Chicago.

ELECTION

(Continued from Page 16)

issue of the struggle against the companies.

Curtis Strong spoke sharply against the dues increase and connected it with the question of democracy in the union, especially in relation to Negro rights. He asserted that unfair practices of the union leadership prohibits advance of Negroes to higher-paid jobs. He also called for the election of administrative staff by the rank-and-file.

Snowbound Worker Drive Needs Big Thaw

Whether it is the cold weather, TV-itis or the momentary hardening of the political arteries—the fact is that Worker subs are not coming in.

The 1957 drive, begun with such promise for the future health of our paper, was bogged down in many areas of the city.

The causes were not hard to find—Worker supporters are not yet getting out and ringing doorbells, canvassing is not yet being organized, community leaders are not yet leading by example or any other way.

THE February 16 results were still in doubt this week. That is the date on which community

and industrial groups should have in 35 per cent of their quotas.

The date is significant because of the 33rd Anniversary of the Daily Worker affair to be held on that evening, honoring the

REMINDER:

A tribute to the late Alfred Wagenknecht, a cultural program, an outstanding national speaker—these will be features of the Worker anniversary banquet.

The affair will be held Saturday evening, Feb. 16, 7:00 p.m., Milda Hall, 3142 S. Halsted. Complete price is \$2 per person.

CHICAGO. — More Chicagoans than ever will mark Negro History Week in this year which is recording such historic gains for the Negro people.

The largest single citywide observance, to be held on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 10, 3:00 p.m., will present some of the victories which are being celebrated, as well as the unfinished business of Negro liberation in the U.S.

"The Shadow of My Hand" is the title for a huge pageant which will be presented at the February 10 rally at DuSable High School, 49th and Wabash. With a cast of 150, this pageant is a mammoth production involving actors, choirs,

ballets, instrumental groups. It is being directed by Dr. Ruth Allen Fouche.

THE Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is putting on the February 10 presentation. Its president, Willoughby Abner declared:

"Negro History Week is an occasion for reviewing the accomplishments of the Negro people and their outstanding community work in developing brotherhood in action.

The Negro History Week celebrations will be a forerunner to numerous observances of Brotherhood Week, February 17-24.

CHICAGO. — Bail funds were urgently needed this week for two Chicagoans who have become victims of a new government use of the Taft-Hartley Act for political persecution.

The Chicago Joint Defense Committee, 189 W. Madison Street, asked that bail loans of \$25 and up be turned in at once. The money is to be used toward the \$10,000 which was demanded in the cases of James West and Sam Reed.

The two Chicagoans were part of a group of eight persons who were indicted in Cleveland for alleged "conspiracy to violate the Taft-Hartley Act." The indictment alleged that these people told other people to tell certain union officials to sign T-H affidavits falsely.

"THE AFL-CIO labor movement has repeatedly branded the

tor of the Chicago Conference of Christians and Jews, said that 125 local communities in Chicago, suburbs and downstate will have observances this year.

These will include meeting in service clubs, churches, school assemblies, community forums, special PTA meetings, films, displays.

Brotherhood Week this year will stress the theme of "The Family of Man." In some communities, high school students will take a pledge to uphold the principles of brotherhood. This will be a feature of a county conference in Kankakee, Illinois on February 11, with 750 high school students attending.

Edward Olsen, associate direc-

Bail Urgently Needed in T-H 'Conspiracy' Case

declared the defense committee, "Here we see a glaring example of how this vicious law can be used at will by the government and by employers to harass, intimidate and imprison innocent people."

This case marks the first time that the T-H law has been used in this fashion. This "conspiracy" indictment is seen as a test which could become the basis for the imprisonment of countless trade unionists and others.

The \$10,000 bail put up for the release of West and Reed was secured on emergency short-term loans which now have to be repaid. The freedom of the two Chicagoans was secured to permit them to prepare for this significant case, helping to bring it to the attention of hundreds of thousands of trade unionists and others.

PHYSICISTS URGE BAN ON ALL NUCLEAR TESTS NOW

Ban all nuclear tests now, even worldwide ban on atomic weapons before general disarmament, nuclear scientists urged this week-end.

The physicists, leaders of the Federation of American Scientists, declared at their session at Columbia University:

"All available evidence assures us that this constructive step would handicap the military preparations of our competitors at least as much as our own, and that a test ban could be adequately monitored by a United Nations monitoring agency without requiring free access for inspectors within national boundaries.

The Federation's national council said the U.S. should seek a

worldwide ban on atomic weapons before settling other disarmament issues.

Since the Russians have proposed this as a "reasonable test," the scientists said, our move would be a test of their "sincerity."

Show Soviet Comedy

CHICAGO. — "Under Sunny Skies," Soviet musical comedy film, will be shown in Chicago on Feb. 8 and 10 by Film Forum, the city's only regular outlet for Soviet movies. The showing Friday, Feb. 8, will be at Milda Hall, 3142 S. Halsted St., at 8 p.m. The film will be repeated on Sunday, Feb. 10, at the Chopin Club, 1547 N. Leavitt St., at 3 p.m.

main instrument toward overcoming the isolation of the Left.

The Freedom of the Press Committee this week asked each community to go over its own work on the basis of this checklist:

1. Have the Worker expiration cards been distributed in your area and are people being asked to get out and canvass?
2. Have you arranged a Sunday morning breakfast as a prelude to doorbell-ringing?
3. Have you renewed your own sub?
4. Have you made a plan that shows how many subs a week you need in your community and how you intend to get them?

Fight to 'Save Pork Block' at Swift & Co.

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO. — Another plant runaway — this time Swift & Company — threatens to throw 800 Chicago pork block workers out of jobs.

The company announced they would shut down pork processing in Chicago as of April 29, and then they reviewed the decision when the union declared that the runaway would be vigorously fought.

"We intend to take this fight to the public," stated Sidney Johnson, president of the United Packinghouse Workers Local 28, "This is strictly a case of company greed as against human need."

JOHNSON said that workers with as much as 40 years service would be thrown out of work. "And the company can do a job on these older people even though they may promise to employ them elsewhere," Johnson said.

The Swift move was seen as part of a trend toward dismantling the packinghouses here in this highly-organized center where the unity of Negro and white workers has been the keystone of union strength.

Swift stopped slaughtering

hogs in Chicago four years ago but continued to send dressed pork carcasses into the plant to be butchered, trimmed, smoked, cured and packed. It is these operations which Swift now plans to transfer to plants elsewhere.

The Swift runaway pattern was compared with what happened at Wilson & Company when the packers began curtailing their production here. Wilson finally closed up all meat packing in Chicago and the demolition of the giant Chicago Wilson plant was begun here last week.

"These companies will have to learn that they can't treat people like they do livestock," said Johnson, "we intend to throw everything we've got into a fight to discourage these packers from moving out of Chicago."

The company called a directors meeting after a union delegation informed the management that they "would not take this move lying down."

AT the same time, the union at all levels developed plans for a giant pressure and publicity campaign. It will be pointed out that Swift & Company netted

more than \$14 million last year and that the threatened move is not justified by company "losses."

The UPWA is planning to make a nationwide appeal to housewives. A campaign will be conducted through the aid of the labor movement, the ministerial alliances, the community and civic organizations.

The public was urged this week to send protest letters to the Swift & Company general offices in Chicago. The main demand of the workers is that the company reconsider its decision to shut down the pork block in Chicago.

"We hope to stir wide support," said Johnson, "the kind that will make even this company understand that what is involved here is human tragedy for hundreds of families and not just the juggling of cold figures on a profit-and-loss statement."

State AFL-CIO Set To Merge Sept. 4

CHICAGO. — September 4 has been set as the date for the merger of the Illinois AFL and CIO state federations, bringing together 1,250,000 workers.

The joint convention will take place in Chicago after a day of separate conventions by the two bodies. On September 3, the day after Labor Day, the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the Illinois CIO Industrial Union Council will hold separate conventions to ratify the unity charter.

ter.

Previously, the state AFL had decided to hold its 1957 convention in Peoria. However, since this is to be a large joint convention, ISFL president Reuben Soderstrom said that the Peoria hotels would be able to accommodate the large number of delegates.

Soderstrom added that leaders of both federations have promised that the 1958 convention will be held in Peoria.



prations for the Mayor's "Loyalty Commission." In eight years the city taxpayers have had to pay out over \$456,000 to keep this gang of spies peeping and prying into peoples lives and thoughts. In eight years they had one case and couldn't make it stick.

FORD'S \$710 million "expansion program" is known to Ford workers as a contraction program, because it means that workers in the old plastic, frame and other buildings at Rouge will lose their jobs as Ford builds new plants (with fast government tax writeoffs and cheap labor areas). As a result in part of the "expansion" program employment at Rouge dropped from 70,000 workers to 43,000.

Gary Steelworkers Hear Union Election Opponents

By EMANUEL BLUM

GARY, IND. — The supporters of the two contending tickets in the current election fight in the United Steelworkers of America met face to face before the membership of that union's largest local at a special meeting here this week and appealed to a packed house for support.

The fact that such a debate took place is seen as the effect of the rank and file's struggle for democracy in this union. In the past, opposition candidates could not get on the ballot, let alone campaign on an equal basis.

Don C. Rarick, candidate for president against incumbent David J. McDonald, spoke here in Gary in his own behalf. Joseph Germano, director of Chicago-area District 31, spoke for himself. He was attended and supported by a large delegation of staff officers. But a considerable section of the audience showed hostility to Germano because of their strong feelings against the proposed dues increase. Rarick heads the dues protest movement now rocking the international union and a major issue in the election struggle.

OTHER speakers were Wil-

liam A. Klug, running against I. W. Abel for international secretary, Orval Kincaid, sub-district director, speaking for Abel, and Curtis R. Strong, candidate for international teller on the Rarick slate. Strong, a Negro griever of the U.S. Steel mill, prominently associated with the dues protest, was pushed out of a third-story hotel window by unidentified assailants, early during the union convention in Los Angeles.

Rarick associated the dues struggle with the issue of democracy in the union. He called for rescinding the dues hike at a special convention. He proposed that the union constitution be re-written to guarantee greater rights for the rank-and-file. He also projected as the next big step in the struggle for democracy in the union the election of staff members by the membership rather than their appointment from above the officers.

RECENT controversies in this area have revolved around the question of trade union democracy, which has proved to be one of the most popular issues. In U.S. Steel Local 1014, there have been sharp struggles around by-laws questions such as the man-

ner of choosing election committees and watchers. In the Inland Local 1010 also, the question of rank-and-file control of elections to guarantee honest counting of ballots has played a big part. In the special election campaign, a year ago, the main issue was the right to elect an international vice-president as against the practice of appointment from above.

A large section of Rarick's support now comes from workers who have felt that the satisfaction of their grievances cannot be adequately dealt with unless they can achieve greater democracy in the union so that the beefs of the rank and file can be heard and taken care of.

Germano's main rejoinder to this plea was the charge that Rarick has the support of "Communists" in the union. A similar argument had been made at a Local 1014 meeting recently by Kincaid, who had been howled down with such cries as, "How do we know you ain't a Communist, Kincaid?" It did not seem to leave much of an impression this time either.

GERMANO sought to win support for the dues increase. He stated, "A weak and inefficient organization without money will be ineffective at the bargaining table with the basic steel industry."

He insisted that for such bargaining "the best brains are needed." On that basis, he called for the election of himself and the rest of the McDonald slate.

Kincaid attacked Rarick for not having "a program for the future," only opposition to the dues increase. He charged that Rarick was not fighting the steel corporations but only the union. This is denied by Rarick supporters who pointed to the way in which the Negro workers in Homestead, Pa., linked the dues fight with their fight for upgrading and also the way in which the local Rarick committees in Gary connected the dues fight with grievances. However, they emphasized that the dues issue is effective only to the extent that it reflects the more basic

(Continued on page 15)

STOP THE RENT BOOST!

THE PLAN of the Chicago real estate operators for a general rent increase this spring could produce some results they never dreamed of.

Coming on top of the still-rising cost-of-living trend, the threat of a new state sales tax boost and the proposal of the Eisenhower administration to spend record peacetime sums of tax money for armaments—this new straw could easily be the back-breaker.

It's true that there is no rent control law. And it's true that the big landlords are using the lever of the continuing housing shortage. But Chicago tenants have more fight-back power than meets the eye.

Organized building-by-building action by tenants can be very effective. Where such action is possible, it can defeat a rent boost for those tenants and it can discourage any general boost.

More than that, Chicago tenants will now need to fight harder for city, state and federal action that will bring more housing, public and private.

H-BOMB VICTIM'S WIDOW TO MAKE PERSONAL PLEA TO UN

TOKYO—The widow of the world's first hydrogen bomb victim left Tokyo this week to make a personal appeal before the United Nations for a ban on nuclear weapons.

The woman is Mrs. Suzu Kuboyama, 35, whose husband died after a Japanese fishing vessel, on which he served as radio operator, was showered by radioactive fallout during a U.S. H-bomb test at Bikini.

Hate-Mongers Say Their Aim Is Love

CHICAGO. — Mr. William B. Wernecke paid us a call last week. As we talked to him, we drew from a cabinet his file, headed: "Fascism", sub-heading, "Nazi Bund."

Wernecke got into the news lately by organizing an outfit called the American Humane Society, chartered as an association of animal-lovers and its members authorized under Chicago law to carry guns.

"You've got us all wrong," claimed Wernecke, pointing to a story in the Illinois Edition of The Worker. He stoutly denied:

(a) That the organization was fascist; (b) that its "humane" title was just a phony front; (c) that its real purpose was fascist violence.

"WE'RE the only legitimate humane society," he told us, "The rest of them are a bunch of rackets." As "proof" he had a sheaf of photographs of mangled livestock.

"We're the only organization trying to do something about the mistreatment of animals at the stockyards," he claimed.

The pudgy former Chicago leader of the Nazi Bund did not deny that he is hooked up in this organization with an unsavory collection of fascists, Negro-baiters, antiSemites and what-not.

As we quizzed him, he reached into a brief case and pulled out a list of the directors of his American Humane Society. There near the top of the names

appeared the name of Joseph Beauharnais, founder and chief of the notorious White Circle League and convicted for inciting violence against Negroes in Chicago.

"Sure Joe Beauharnais is with us," admitted Wernecke, "but he's really harmless."

Wernecke went down the list. One director was a well-known pro-Hitlerite. Another was a man who, Wernecke agreed, "likes to do some Jew-baiting." Still another he described as "just a harmless rich old lady."

A legal advisor is a well-known Georgia Klansman. One officer is a professional red-baiter. Still another is the fanatical promoter of anti-Jewish hatred, Mrs. Lyril Van Hyning. Wernecke said that

she has dropped out since his organization received all the adverse publicity.

WERNECKE is a stocky-built man with a thick mustache. He was imprisoned for refusing to fight the Nazis in World War II, has been arrested for domestic brawls and is now in trouble for health and safety violations in slum property on North Wells Street which he operates.

He has been making the rounds of the Chicago newspapers which carried stories about the new venture launched by Wernecke and his friends of the fascist lunatic fringe.

"There isn't a word of truth in these stories," he told us, "we're strictly non-political."

The Worker

New York-Harlem Edition

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February 10, 1957
Price 10 Cents

THE TIME TO FINISH

On this weekend, we celebrate with a ball the 33rd anniversary of our paper. The time is Saturday night, the place is Chateau Gardens in lower Manhattan. (New Yorkers can get the details on page 16).

It is quite an occasion in the history of working-class journalism in our land. As we have often said before, no working-class daily — aside from foreign language publication — has had so long a life.

It is thus an occasion for merry-making, and we intend to take full advantage of it. But it is also a highly fitting occasion for emphasizing, here at least, that we, like all such publications, keep going through the contributions and circulation activities of our devoted supporters.

As we write this on Wednesday, we are within \$4,500 of our \$50,000 fund goal, quite a bit behind schedule, but in sight of that necessary target. There is thus a good chance that the birthday present we covet may be ours.

For those who will be there, we suggest you try to get set to help us go over that goal line.

For those who will not be there, we suggest you wire your contributions and what you can collect either to our office at 35 E. 12th St., or to The Worker ball at Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston Street, NYC.

And if you can't do that, send it to us through the mails. Monday will also do as the date of completion.

WE ALSO LOOK forward to a

Received last week — \$ 1,519.97
Total to date — \$45,545.72
Still to go — \$ 4,545.28

Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Mail contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City, NY. Wire or bring your contributions this Friday and Saturday to Daily Worker at 35 E. 12th St., or to The Worker Ball, Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston St., New York City.

flood of subscriptions that night. While it would be Utopian to hope to reach the one-third mark nationally in our circulation campaign that we had originally projected, some states and areas have reached it or can do so. Bring them along with you if you're coming. Give them to someone who will be there if you're not. Let's get the campaign off the floor at this 33rd anniversary celebration.

Following is a report of the donations received from Jan. 29 through Feb. 4:

JAN. 29
Brooklyn friend, \$2; Kings Highway, \$7; Bronx, MJ, \$15; San Francisco, JB, \$5; Friend, \$10; NY, \$5; Queens friend, \$2.

JAN. 30
Several New York writers, \$8; New York, R, \$5; Chicago LH, \$1; Friend, \$10; New York, BB, \$1; Chicago Freedom of the Press Committee, \$40.50; Group of industrial workers, \$47; New England, \$6; Manhattan RL, \$10; FRN,

(Continued on Page 13)

Despite Bombs And Crosses--Ike Golfs

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON.—There have been torrents of civil rights words flowing here this week, but the substance of civil rights, guaranteed by federal law, is still something for the future. President Eisenhower, who has been referred to—without objection—as the

President who has done most for civil rights, turned down an invitation to speak against the immorality of racist violence in the South. A White House letter to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., whose home has been bombed and shot into on different occasions announced that it was "not possible for the President to schedule a speaking engagement such as you asked."

So the President went golfing in Augusta, Ga., an hour's flight from where the bombs were being thrown and the crosses being burned, to play 27 holes of golf.

But while the President was nudging golf balls, the Rev. King was telling his congregation in Montgomery's Dexter Avenue Baptist Church:

"If I had to die tomorrow morning, I would die happy because I've been to the mountain top and I've seen the promised land . . . and it's going to be here in Montgomery."

THE PRESIDENT did indicate this week, in accepting the honorary chairmanship of Brotherhood Week (Feb. 17-24) that he still believes in brotherhood and equal rights, for he said:

"We are a people of many races, colors and creeds, but we are one nation, one country. The rich variety of American life invigorates the entire Republic, our economy,

our culture, our dedication to freedom and justice."

The President BELIEVES right but doesn't go for ACTING on those beliefs, apparently in areas of the Republic where the beliefs are "controversial."

ATTORNEY GENERAL Herbert Brownell, the nation's chief law enforcement officer, also turned down a request from the embattled Southern Negro leaders. They had asked Brownell for a conference to discuss ways and means of meeting the growing acts of violence aimed at preventing compliance with Supreme Court decisions. Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers, speaking before a group of newsmen here explained the reasons for the Justice Department's not granting the re-

quest for the conference:

"The Department of Justice does have an important role to play in this area, but they want to move deliberate and careful. . . . In our enthusiasm to do the right thing, it is so easy to do the wrong thing."

Brownell, himself, in testifying here Monday before a House Judiciary Subcommittee in favor of the Administration's civil rights bills, refused to answer questions as to what the Justice Department responsibility was in connection with enforcing desegregation decisions of federal courts. Such an answer, he held, might harm possibilities for "harmonious action" later.

Brownell repeated the well-worn dodge about avoiding "extremists on either hand." He spoke of "turbulent events and unfortunate incidents," obviously referring to the acts of white supremacy mobsters; but by citing "extremists" on both sides, it permitted the inference that the Negro leaders who had requested the conference with him were in that category. Brownell was being as "deliberate and careful" and as solicitous of "states rights" as he safely could be.

OTHER GOP LEADERS in Congressional committees were not as deliberate as Brownell in an opposite direction. In the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on Constitutional Rights two western Repub-

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- African and Aframerican Music, by Paul Robeson — page 9
- Civil Rights in Four Northern Cities — page 3
- Langston Hughes: Interview by Roosevelt Ward, Jr. — page 2

Speidel Nomination Arouses Anger in France, Britain

LONDON.—Seventeen Labor members of Parliament have introduced a motion to stop the appointment of Gen. Hans Speidel as commander of NATO land forces in Central Europe.

The British Army of the Rhine is scheduled to be part of Speidel's command if his nomination by the West German government is agreed to by all other NATO members.

In the face of mounting opposition in Britain and France, West German Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss, in a television interview Jan. 28, rushed to the defense of the former Hitler general. He said:

"I believe that the appointment of a German general with experience on both the Western and Eastern fronts will be to the general benefit of all partners."

Strauss didn't mention that part of Speidel's experience on the two fronts consisted of ordering the murder of French and Russian civilians and the burning of hundreds of towns and villages in the Ukraine.

STRAUSS WENT ON to say that the British MPs who were opposing Speidel's appointment would realize that "the enemies of the last war are now allies, and that the allies of those days are not exactly allies today."

Strauss also stated that the nomination of a West German general to this post "was the



STILL ACTIVE

with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Hans Roettiger, Inspector of the West German Army, is now on an inspection tour of U.S. military installations following his arrival here last week.

Speidel's Record

BERLIN.—Lieut. Gen. Hans Speidel, nominated by the West

German government to command NATO's ground forces in Central Europe, sent hundreds of Jews and French resistance fighters to their death when he was Chief of Staff of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht in occupied France.

Evidence of his crimes is contained in a number of documents from the Nazi archives signed or initialed by Speidel. Photostats

PARIS.—A storm is rising here against the nomination of an ex-Nazi officer, Gen. Hans Speidel, as commander of NATO ground forces in Central Europe.

The French government is being deluged with letters demanding that it act to prevent French soldiers from being placed under Speidel's command. The United States Seventh Army and British troops are also to be part of Speidel's command.

In addition to the National Federation of Deportees and Internees, organizations of former resistance fighters, Jewish and peace groups are active in the movement against the man who, as Chief of Staff of the Nazi occupation army in France helped murder hundreds of Jews and resistance fighters.

Last Sunday's issue of the Communist Humanite published a front-page photo of Speidel and Hitler in 1940, as well as other photos of Speidel in Paris during the Nazi occupation.

The non-Communist weekly, Aux Encoutes, recently charged charged that Speidel, in a secret letter to Allen W. Dulles, head of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), wrote:

"It is impossible for our (West German) future army to trust the French high command. . . ."

Speidel denied writing such a letter and insisted he had never had any contact with Dulles, who is a brother of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

(Continued on Page 13)

AFL-CIO Faces Sharp Conflict On Racket Issue

By GEORGE MORRIS

AFTER GIVING the most of its two weeks in Miami Beach to the problem of racketeering in labor unions, the AFL-CIO executive council faced the grim prospect of sharpened division in the merged labor movement — possibly a serious split.

A test of labor's unity may come as the Senate investigating committee, headed by Sen. McClellan, and loaded with McCarthyites and Southern racists, follows through its demands that leaders of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, forego the Fifth Amendment and turn over union books to them.

The question is whether the AFL-CIO will regard the McClellan body as a "fair and objective" committee and enforce the federation's new "code" forbidding labor officials to invoke the Fifth Amendment. The IBT's president, Dave Beck, has already served notice that his union will stand by any of its members who invoke the "Fifth" and will not be guided by the AFL-CIO's new "code."

BUT WHILE a test on relations with the Teamsters may take some time, very serious and ominous consequences for the unions may result immediately. Spokesmen of the IBT have served notice that henceforth truck drivers will respect the picket lines of only "friendly" unions. The first to sound off was John J. O'Rourke, James Hoffa's man, who next week takes over the administration of the 125,000-member New York Teamsters' Council. He said:

"We're getting our brains beat in every day by self-appointed reformers. We are not going to take this laying down. We'll pay them back in spades. This whole thing will boomerang against those who started it."

Hoffa, the IBT's midwest head and its "strong man," said all district councils of the IBT will probably apply the policy outlined by O'Rourke for New York.

This means that many unions, especially in the consumer and service fields, for whom the co-operation of delivery people is of key importance in winning a strike or a contract, will either bow to the IBT or forfeit its help.

The IBT's key role in the construction field makes it also the chief power center in the 3,000,000-member Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO. Together with the 800,000-member carpenters, and several other building unions, the IBT leaders virtually dictate the policy of that sector of labor. It is at the instigation, of Beck and Hoffa, that the Building Trades have chosen to wage war on the industrial unions, mostly of the former CIO, to obtain jurisdiction over construction workers permanently employed on plant cities covered by industrial contracts.

BUT WHILE the AFL-CIO council has already stirred up a hornet's nest inside labor's own house, that bodes no good, there is increasing doubt of the effectiveness of its new "code" against racketeering. The "code" is aimed at least as much at Communists, or alleged Communists, as at racketeers.

Although communism was not an issue before the Council, it was coupled with racketeering throughout the code. The "code" says that a person who "refrained from formally becoming a member" of the Communist Party but is known to "consistently support" the "activities" of the party, or may be "commonly known" as such, should not be permitted to retain office.

This leaves an opening as wide as a barn door for the ouster of even persons with progressive leanings — the very people who are pressing most vigorously for a cleanout of racketeers and gangsters.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL has in effect decided to cooperate with the McClellan investigating committee and to accommodate itself to the members. These include Senators McCarthy, Mundt and Goldwater, plus McClellan and Erwin, both Southern racists. Only Senators McNamara and Kennedy



BECK

are labor-supported liberals. Senator Ives, a supporter of the Taft-Hartley law, is the eighth member.

As Carl Stellato, president of Ford, Local 600, said in a statement in Ford Facts, "If, as it is alleged, racketeering does exist in some levels of the labor movement, I am quite certain labor can clean its own house. And labor certainly looks with jaundiced eye when the enemies of labor try to do the job for us."

Stellato noted that the very same trio — McClellan, McCarthy and Mundt — conducted a whitewash "investigation" of the lobby. He said "we will be opposed to a 'labor investigating Roman holiday' which is so characteristic of anything Senator McCarthy has a hand in."

WALTER REUTHER, facing his own convention soon, and other of the former CIO leaders, are hailing the AFL-CIO Council action. Pressed by their own members, whom they had told a cleanup of racketeering was one condition for the merger of the labor movement, they want to be able to come before their unions and boast that something is being done.

But all that really seems to be in the making is a grand smear campaign by the McClellan-McCarthy committee, with a few racket ridden locals singled out for headlines from coast to coast. The AFL leaders have repeatedly promised to clean up, but nothing much came of the promises. Some of the top leaders of the former AFL, who are now in the AFL-CIO council, have themselves lived to long at peace with racketeers to start war upon them now and risk embarrassment.

The new move seems fully in line with the costly and entirely unsuccessful step taken against the International Longshoremen's Association in 1953. The result was severance of 60,000 rank and file workers from the main stream; strengthening the support of some corrupt elements in the ILA; division and weakening of maritime unionism in general and consequent economic loss; at the cost to the AFL of tremendous sums of money

(a million dollars in one campaign) in its unsuccessful effort to destroy the ILA.

The same disregard of the rank and file in the 1,500,000-member Teamsters seem to be running through the present move of the council. Again it is taken for granted that if the IBT's top leaders do not conform to the AFL-CIO's "code" they, along with their 1,500,000 members must be ousted or provoked to leave. That labor unity is impaired does not seem to bother some of the leaders. And it is forgotten that maintenance of unity is not possible without respecting the autonomous rights of international affiliates. If the IBT quits, as it threatens, over infringement of its autonomy, other unions will soon follow. The AFL-CIO will not stay united if it seeks to impose a centralized bureaucracy.

350 Delegates Due To Attend 16th National CP Convention

OVER 350 DELEGATES and alternates from all parts of the country are expected to be present when the Communist Party opens its 16th national convention on Saturday morning, Feb. 9. The convention will continue through Tuesday, Lincoln's Birthday. The sessions will be held at Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston Street.

First items on the convention agenda for Saturday will be the election of committees, and a keynote speech by Eugene Dennis, general secretary.

The remainder of the convention will be devoted to the discussion and adoption of the main Draft Resolution, a party constitution, miscellaneous resolutions, and the election of a new national committee. The Draft Resolution has been discussed for several months within the party.

On Saturday night, the New York Freedom of the Press committee has invited all out-of-town delegates to the convention to be its guests at the 33d anniversary ball of the Daily Worker. The ball will be held at Chateau Gardens.

Langston Hughes Tells About His New 'Pictorial History'

By ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

WHEN you enter the study of world-famous Negro author Langston Hughes, located on the top floor of a three-story, unimposing brownstone in the heart of Harlem, nothing about the man or his surroundings immediately suggests that you are in the presence of one of the most talented, versatile and productive American writers of our time.

The small, neat, modest and book-lined study is dominated by a huge work table, typewriter in the center and sharpened pencils lying point upwards in their holder. The walls are paneled with drawings by Jacob Lawrence and other artists. A table-model record player, with stacks of records stands against the wall.

Hughes, born in Joplin, Missouri, Feb. 1, and just celebrating his 55th birthday, is casually dressed, youthful, slightly shorter than average, and only a mite heavier than the years when he named the wide length and breadth of the world.

During more than a twenty-year span, a dazzling variety of works have flowed from the pen of this world-read man, often called the poet laureate of the Negro people — capped recently by his collaboration with Milton Seltzer on the much-heralded "Pictorial History of the Negro in America." Before this, a continuous stream—

Six books of poetry and thousands of other verses in numerous magazines and periodicals; one novel; two collections of short stories; two volumes of his widely-read contemporary folk character Simple; two autobiographies, the latest, "I Wonder as I Wander," appearing late last year; two volumes of "Famous American Negroes and Negro Music Makers"; an anthology, "The Poetry of the Negro," edited with Arna Bontemps; a photo essay "Sweet Flypaper of Life," done with photographer Doy D. Carova; two books of translations by Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen and the famous novel, "Masters of the Dew," by the great Haitian writer, Jacques Roumain; nine full-length plays, two one-acters, the lyrics for Elmer Rice's Broadway musical hit, "Street Scene," two opera librettos and countless songs.

HE has won seven fellowships and awards, including a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Rosenwald Fund fellowship, the Anisfield-Wolfe award and the American Academy of Arts and Letters grant. He has been visiting professor in creative writing at Atlanta University and poet-in-residence at the University of Chicago; toured high schools and universities extensively, made numerous radio and TV appearances and poetry recordings, is contributing editor to Phylon and columnist for the Chicago Defender.



LANGSTON HUGHES

When asked about reactions to his latest work, the Pictorial History, the soft-spoken, chain-smoking author, said the first edition has already been sold out.

"The publishers have had mail orders far beyond normal," he disclosed.

"Especially large mail orders have come from Negroes. A lot of people bought three or four copies — quite unusual for such a large book."

The book, which sells for \$5.95, was issued by Crown Publishers.

Hughes felt that the reason for the book's popularity, "as many reviewers and critics have pointed out, that it's an interesting and comprehensive history of the Negro in America, made especially timely with civil rights developments in the South in such important focus. A great majority of the critics indicated how the book serves as a valuable background for understanding contemporary developments in the South."

"Many Americans were not prepared for these developments," Hughes added, "The only way to really understand these events is to understand the historical background which they came out of." He then showed a full-length editorial review from the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, hailing the book as one of the most important contributions to contemporary understanding of the Negro in America, which should be in the hands of every teacher.

About the events in the South Hughes said:

"What's happening is of great historical significance — a milestone in American democracy; represent-

ing an attempt by Negroes to nail down the democratic privileges denied them so long."

"In the past we didn't have the technique and inner strength to accomplish what's being accomplished now," he explained, quickly adding that these elements had existed before.

"But now the moment of crisis has come and our own leaders and the people have risen to the occasion."

Events in the South were not isolated, he said, but were part of the wave of freedom movements all over the world.

"President Eisenhower recently commented in general terms on this desire for freedom in the world. The desire for freedom is just as great here."

COMMENTING on how he came to collaborate on the Pictorial History, Hughes said smilingly:

"I guess I was fortunate. I had nothing to do with the original idea. Milton Meltzer and Arna Bontemps conceived the book. Arna worked on it in the beginning, but couldn't continue when he had to complete his new book, a biography of Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. He suggested I finish it. That's how I came into the picture."

The book had taken tremendous reading and research, he added. "It was very interesting and challenging work, but very difficult because I had to work after the layout and space had already been allotted."

A big problem, Hughes said, was to decide what to leave out.

"It was very difficult, but if the book had been any large, in illustrations or text it would have had to cost more. We didn't want to make the price prohibitive. We wanted to keep the cost within range. But it was still hard to decide what to leave out."

"For instance," he said walking over to the book case and pulling out the large illustrated volume, "only two pages were allotted to World War II — and you know how difficult a problem it is to treat such an important period within two pages."

"BUT WE felt the contemporary period was much closer and fresh in the minds of potential readers, so we concentrated more space on earlier periods not as familiar or well known — particularly the Reconstruction period."

Hughes showed me numerous foreign translations of his works, including recent German translations of the poetry anthology and his book on jazz, a French volume of his poetry, a Danish translation of "Simple Speaks His Mind," two Rumanian translations of earlier short stories and a Chinese poetry translation. Hughes disclosed he was currently working on two juvenile books, one concerning Negro heroes and the other on Africa.

A LOOK AT NEGRO RIGHTS IN THE NORTH

Housing, Jobs, Education Still the Goal in '57

(THE STRUGGLE for Negro rights continued North as well as South during the last year. More than ever before the demand was heard for equality in education, for better housing, for job opportunities and advancement, for political recognition, for civil rights. Our correspondents' stories are from four different Northern communities, where typical struggles are being waged. Each area has its special problem; and some solutions are still far off. But each story indicates that certainly united action moved the day of equal rights perceptibly closer in 1956.—Ed.)

Chicago:

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

A YOUNG Chicagoan named Willoughby Abner is one of the rising figures in today's restless struggle for Negro rights.

A fighter with many skills, Abner's strength is his tripod base in independent politics, in Negro community affairs, in the labor movement.

He admits with an embarrassed laugh that he has been a "storm center" in Chicago life in recent years. But even some who have fought him hard will agree that this is mainly because Abner is one of those younger Americans who keeps battering forward the frontiers of democracy.

Where are the newer frontiers in the struggle for Negro rights, even while the battles of Montgomery, Alabama, and Clinton, Tennessee, are still being fought?

We turned for a reply to some of the "name" figures in Negro life, people like the ailing and aging Willard Townsend, head of the United Transport Service Employees and vice-president of the AFL-CIO.

"Go see Bill Abner," Townsend told us. "It's these younger fellows who have the answers these days."

SINCE the murder of the Chicago boy, Emmett Till, in Mississippi almost a year and a half ago, Willoughby Abner and the entire pro-civil rights movement in Chicago of which he is a leader have worked tirelessly in support of the struggles in the South.

"The next fight," says Abner, "is desegregation in the North."

There are many others here who agree with this view—that the arena of struggle will not shift but rather expand so that the crucial battles in the South will become buttressed by new fronts across the entire nation.

"Housing, education, employment," Abner ticked them off. And at the same time, he stressed the special problems and difficulties in the North.

"You're dealing with different attitudes," he said, "with people who are prejudiced but say they are not and believe they are not."

He pointed out that in a city like Chicago, the fight against discrimination in employment is not merely a fight for jobs but also over the types of jobs from which Negroes are barred.

"LABOR these days is concerned generally about the problems of automation," Abner declared, "but Negroes are being refused the opportunity to advance into the automation skills, so that you have the prospect of a wholesale decrease in the number of Negro workers in modern plants."

The stocky, deep-voiced Negro leader turned from a work-loaded desk to emphasize the need for a new upsurge in the fight for Negro rights. "The problems are right here," he said, "right in our own backyard."

Abner first came into prominence here as an independent labor

backed candidate for the state Legislature in 1950. With the brashness of youth, he took on the Democratic machine in a South Side stronghold.

He got beat bad. But out of that defeat and the vigorous fight he had made, Bill Abner moved into the forefront among those labor and liberal groupings in Chicago which have been striving toward some kind of forward-looking coalition.

PRESIDENT of a UAW local, Abner was made educational director for the Illinois-Iowa UAW Region 4. He founded and built the CIO-PAC organization in the South Side First Congressional District, until recently the only year-round functioning PAC unit in this part of the country.

His nomination to head Chicago's NAACP touched off a sharp battle. Professional and business people had traditionally headed the NAACP and there was some con-

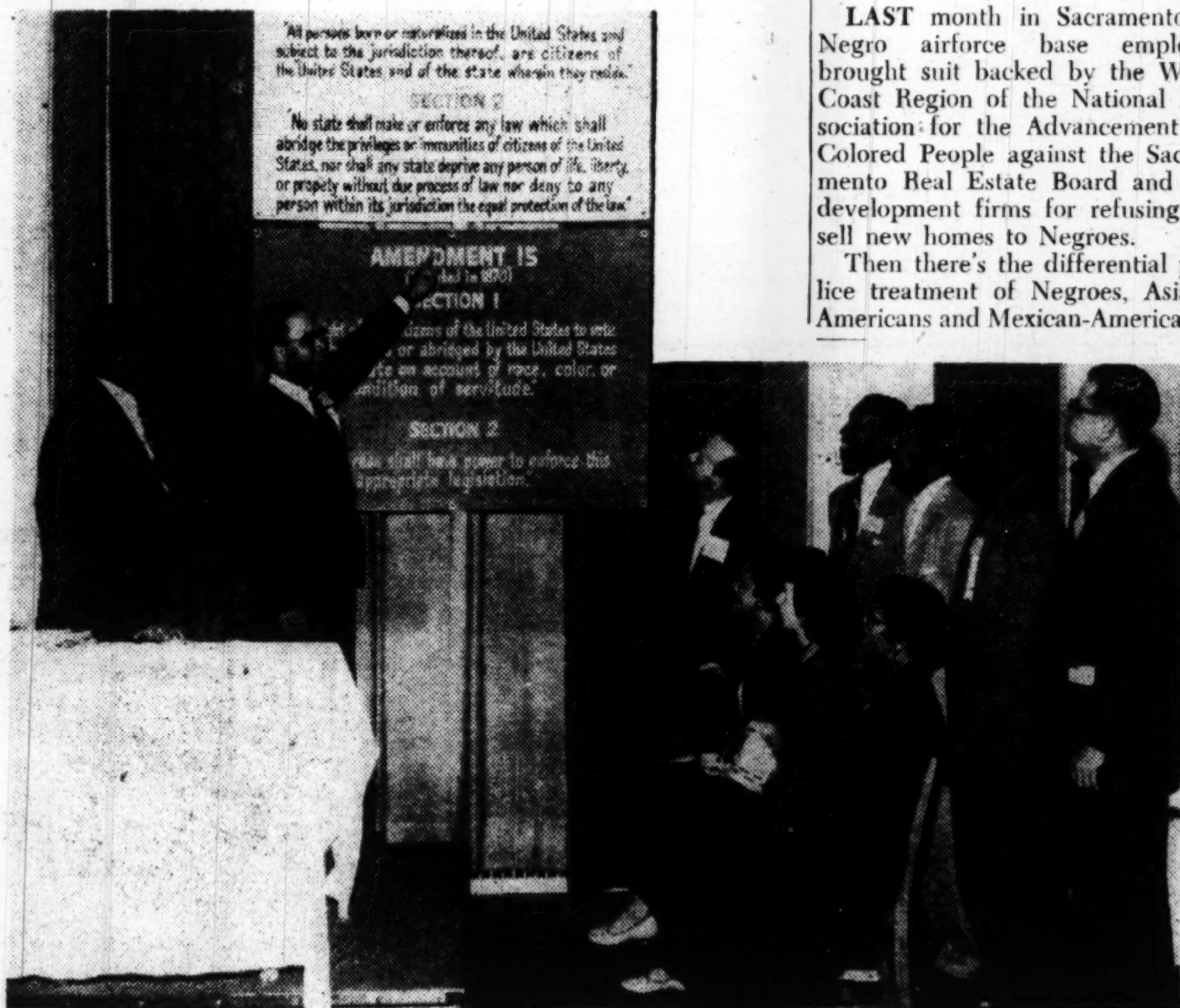
cern about electing a militant labor leader who wanted the organization to sponsor mass delegations down to the state capital and picketline demonstration at City Hall.

Abner has since been reelected without opposition, and the NAACP has been a more significant force in Chicago life under his leadership.

His emphasis has been on a two-fold approach to the struggle for Negro rights—on the one hand, finding the complex forms to deal with the sources of prejudice, and secondly, smashing hard at the overt action forms of that prejudice—discrimination.

"We've got to explode the myths in people's minds," he said, "but we've got to work equally hard at passing legislation with teeth against the crime of discrimination."

ABNER has been active in Chicago's most dramatic example of the struggle over discrimination in (Continued on Page 14)



Michigan's Congressman, Rep. Charles Diggs, Jr., during the Rule 22 fight with a group of leaders of the United Auto Workers, discussing sections of the U. S. Constitution.

Detroit:

By WILLIAM ALLA N

MICHIGAN has shown some gains for Negro rights during the last year. A state fair employment practice law has been passed by the state legislature and a Fair Employment Practice Commission established. A number of Michigan cities, excluding Detroit, have passed similar ordinances: Pontiac, River Rouge, Hamtramck, Grand Rapids, and others.

In last November's election, Michigan's first Negro Congressman, Charles Diggs, Jr., was re-elected by a heavy majority vote. Nine Negro legislators were sent back to the state capitol at Lansing.

Two Negro judges are now sitting on the bench in Detroit courts, Judge Wade McCree and Judge Elwin Davenport. Judge Davenport comes up for reelection Feb. 18.

Dr. Remus Robinson, first Negro member of the Detroit Board of Education, has four more years to serve of the six-year term to which he was elected.

DURING the year past the UAW conducted a spirited campaign against the Dixiecrats, particularly Sen. Eastland and the White Citizens Councils, and demanded the

abolition of the anti-democratic Senate Rule 22 which permits the filibuster.

In the last year the CIO, some parts of the AFL here, the NAACP, churches have more fully entered these struggles.

One of the most outstanding features of the situation has been the growth of the Negro peoples movement, inspired by these struggles and happenings in the South. Very strong ties in many forms exist between the South and North here. The Negro population of Detroit for example, doubled from 215,000 in 1940 to 452,000 in 1950 and many thousands more Negroes have migrated to this area since 1950.

This not only increased the size, trade union composition and trade union consciousness of a growing Negro industrial working class, but also saw the growing emergence of an articulate Negro middle class and professional group, joining the fight for Negro rights.

As part of the coalition led by labor, this movement has initiated ever broader aspects of Negro liberation struggles and demanded its allies assist. Where they have been successful, growing Negro-white unity on political representation has seen gains like the return of nine Negro legislators to Lansing, the state capitol.

BUT weaknesses of the labor movement in understanding the need for more representation saw

Frisco:

SAN FRANCISCO. — An attractive young Ceylonese woman doctor specializing in cancer research at Stanford University Hospital searched for months for a place to live.

She was turned away from hundreds of doors, jeered by young hoodlums, and had a garden hose turned on her by one landlord.

She gave her story to the newspapers and the resultant publicity brought in one day offers from more than 100 homeowners.

That's the type of story making the headlines on the discrimination front in California. Every week there's a case of a Negro, Asian-American or Latin-American complaining about being denied housing, swindled by landlords, or politely refused loans or homes in suburban tracts.

LAST month in Sacramento a Negro airforce base employee brought suit backed by the West Coast Region of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against the Sacramento Real Estate Board and 18 development firms for refusing to sell new homes to Negroes.

Then there's the differential police treatment of Negroes, Asian-Americans and Mexican-Americans.

It's not as bad here as in the Deep South, of course, and in some cities of the East and Midwest. But it's a lucky Negro who gets a fair trial when the cops testify against him. And you might say it's a lucky Negro who's tried before a jury of his peers, because the jury with Negro representation is rare.

There are the things that get the headlines now, but this month and next will see a shift in emphasis. Discrimination in employment is coming into focus as the top problem in civil rights.

Last month Assemblyman Philip Burton, a Democrat whose labor and Negro support enabled him to unseat a Republican incumbent of three decades, tossed a fair employment practice bill into the Sacramento hopper that would fine violators \$500 and impose a six-month jail sentence.

AUGUSTUS HAWKINS, Negro Democrat whose long tenure makes him dean of the current Assembly, will submit another FEP bill, it is understood.

There is an FEP ordinance before the San Francisco Board of Supervisors now, and Angelinos are readying a drive for FEP in the southern metropolis.

What's the chance of enactment into law? Not good in the state legislature, some FEP advocates think.

Frank White, secretary of the San Francisco CIO council, told the Board of Supervisors committee conducting hearings on the FEP ordinance before it that the "conservative Senate labor committee" would undoubtedly try to throttle the state bills.

This committee killed FEP measures in 1955, although the Assembly approved them. The outlook this year is for Assembly approval perhaps by a larger margin, but another failure to get them through the Senate committee bottleneck. "It is still a bad committee," said a Sacramento newsman.

The chances are better for city ordinances, especially in San Francisco, although, as Negro Attorney Terry A. Francois told the supervisors' committee, "the opponents of FEP argue in Sacramento that such matters are properly the responsibility of cities, and in city hearings argue they are matters for the state."

LABOR'S arguments have been presented by White, George W. Johns, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Labor Council, Helen Wheeler, president of Local 110, International Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders' Union, and Joseph Figueriedo, for the Northern California District Council, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

In addition, 28 officials of San Francisco AFL unions formed a committee supporting the proposed ordinance. They include top officials of the building trades, garment, and retail trade unions. Conspicuously absent are metal trades representatives, and witnesses at the hearings have testified that no Negroes are apprenticing in metal trades.

Two other recent developments have highlighted the statewide problem:

• The State Federation of Teachers recently called for strengthening the California Educational Code after hearing a report by a San Francisco Negro teacher which showed systematic discrimination against qualified Negro teachers by Alameda County school administrators.

• The California Eagle, edited by NAACP counsel Loren Miller, recently reported tolerance by the Los Angeles Fire Chief of widespread racist opposition to the department's attempt at integration.

(Continued on Page 14)

PLUCK, GUTS AND SYMINGTON

By Alan Max

THE SYMINGTON Senate Subcommittee on air power—so known because Symington's name is just that—has issued a



timely warning to the nation.

This is that the U. S. is losing to the Soviet Union the race for supremacy in the air. If you don't think this is important, realize what Senator Symington is saying—that the aircraft industry is losing the race for supremacy in government contracts.

If you can read without a whimper the committee statement that the Soviet Union is "rapidly closing the qualitative gap" which the United States still possesses, you don't realize the awful import of these words. This is that other industries are "rapidly closing the qualitative gap" which aircraft profits still hold.

The story of our feeble aircraft industry, struggling to make its way in the jungle world of free enterprise, is a heroic one.

These companies only have one customer, and how any industry can survive with only one customer is a major miracle. The customer is the government of the United States, an economy-size customer who in fiscal year 1957, is buying \$17 billions of

planes, which is more than one customer should be allowed to take home with him, but under the circumstances what can you do?

The terrible part of the industry's plight is that they hardly own a plant to call their own. Their customer owns the plants himself—\$895 million worth—but fortunately he lets the companies use them rent-free to fulfill government contracts. (The plant and equipment owned by the companies is worth only \$200 million). So you see, this is practically socialism, what with the government owning the plants and buying all the products, and if the companies were not allowed to keep all the profits, it would be a sorry example to the free world.

In fact, the government pays for the planes while they are in the process of construction. In this way the feeble companies do not even have to lay out the money for labor costs. It is said that aircraft executives go into a deep melancholy for days on end because they feel they are not necessary and that they are taking their profits under false pretenses. They don't seem to realize that if it weren't for them we wouldn't have capitalism and what would we have?

It brings tears to the eyes to watch these little companies struggle and grow by sheer dint of pluck, guts and Symington, who himself rose to high political office fame on the wings of

his own aircraft company.

Take McDonnell Aircraft Company, for example, which you could have taken for \$150,000 ten years ago, but which you now couldn't take for less than \$25,000,000.

North American Aviation Co., in 1951 made \$6.4 millions after taxes and in 1955 made \$32.3 after taxes. This is only an increase of \$26 millions and no incentive for anyone to stay in business.

One of the greatest services which these companies perform is to provide a haven for retired army officers. Boeing and Convair both have sixty-seven of them on their payrolls. General Joseph McNamara, for example, is at Convair at an annual pitance of \$75,000 plus a \$25,000 annual bonus, and after his contract expires he will be a consultant at \$30,000 a year for 10 years. Old soldiers do not die, they fade away into executive posts.

The Symington Subcommittee is composed mainly of Democrats. In calling for still more billions for aircraft and higher taxes to pay for them, these Democrats are clearly acting as men of principle. True statesmen that they are, they are prepared to sacrifice votes for the Democratic Party to dollars for Boeing.

An agreement with the Soviet Union on disarmament might save world civilization. But would civilization really be civilized without aircraft profits?

Howard Fast Says He's No Longer a Communist

IN AN INTERVIEW published in the N. Y. Times Friday (Feb. 1) Howard Fast, the novelist, said that he has disassociated himself from the Communist Party and no longer considers himself a Communist.

The Worker verified the accuracy of the interview in a telephone conversation with Fast. Until last June Fast was a columnist for the Daily Worker.

According to the Times, Fast declared: "I am neither anti-Soviet nor anti-Communist, but I cannot work and write in the Communist movement."

Fast told the Times that Nikita S. Khrushchev's speech last year on the errors of Stalin was the chief factor leading to his present position.

"It was incredible and unbelievable to me," the Times quoted Fast as saying "that Khrushchev did not end his speech with a promise of the reforms needed to guarantee that Stalin's crimes will not be repeated, reforms such as an end to capital punishment, trial by jury and habeas corpus. Without these reforms one can make neither sense nor reason of the speech itself."

ACCORDING to the Times, Fast indicated he had spent the last several months in fighting out with himself the question of his future. The Times said he asserted that he admired Communist Party members as dedicated fighters for peace, but that he personally felt he could no longer submit to Communist discipline.

Revelations of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union also influenced his position, the Times said. Fast was quoted as saying that he knew "little about anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union before the Khrushchev speech. That little troubled

In an early issue The Worker will publish an exclusive interview with Howard Fast.

me, but I repressed my doubts. Then the article appeared in the Volkstimme last spring telling what had actually happened. It was not an easy thing to live with."

The Volkstimme is a Yiddish language newspaper published in Warsaw.

FAST ASSERTED that he had been a devoted Communist because of his belief in democracy, equalitarianism and social justice. He said that his anger at the Khrushchev speech was particularly sharp because of his experience with the American judicial system.

"I was tried and convicted in 1946 under circumstances that made a mockery of our pretensions of justice here," the Times quoted Fast. "But while that was happening I was consoled by the belief that in the Soviet Union a person would receive justice. I can no longer believe this."

Fast was convicted in 1946 on a contempt of Congress charge for refusing to produce the records of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee before the House Un-American Activities Committee. He served three months in jail.

The Times reported that Fast said he had been deeply moved by recent events in Poland. "Poland," he said, "has been an inspiration. Poland has been a living proof of the dream of many people that socialism and democracy can exist together."

FAST TOLD the Times he would not repudiate or return the

Stalin International Peace Prize he received in 1953.

Fast said he had been a Communist Party member for almost fifteen years. "I am not ashamed of anything I have done," he said. "I fought against war, Negro oppression and social injustice. I am proud of my books. I regret that in some of my political articles I went overboard—but by and large, I stand by what I wrote."

The Times reported Fast saying that in Daily Worker articles last spring he had called for Communists to take a new look at the Soviet campaign against cosmopolitanism, a movement he now regards as a form of Soviet anti-Semitism directed against Jewish intellectuals there, as well as at what he referred to as the party ban on psychoanalysis and its condemnation of writers like James T. Farrell, author of the Studs Lonkin books.

"I was supported in raising these questions by John Gates, Alan Max and Joe Clark," the Times quoted as saying.

IN AN EDITORIAL on Tuesday the Daily Worker said it was "firmly convinced" that Fast was mistaken just as we have felt that Joseph Starobin and John Stueben, who publicly took somewhat similar positions, were mistaken.

"If ever there was a time when people could present and fight for their point of view within the Communist movement, this is it," the paper said.

The Daily Worker regretted that "Fast, like Starobin and Stueben, went to another publication to present his views on the party, rather than taking advantage of the free discussion prevailing in the columns of the Daily Worker." The attitude of the N.Y. Times towards socialism, the Daily Worker said, "hardly needs describing here."

There is "no doubt" that Fast and "others who have taken similar steps will continue on the side of progress and socialism." It disagreed with "anyone who may be inclined to look upon them as 'enemies' of socialism, as was often done in the past." This, it concluded, "does not lessen our strong disagreement with the step they have taken."

The Worker

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A-GOLFING HE DID GO

AS WE enter Negro History Week it is clear that the Eisenhower Administration will do little, preferably nothing, to insure the protection of the Constitution to the Negro citizens in the South.

That is, in brief, the meaning of the latest communique from the White House and the Department of Justice. Prominent Negro leaders, meeting in Atlanta several weeks ago, asked that the President bolster the civil rights cause through a speech in the South. This the President refused to do.

He went South—for a two-day golfing safari.

The Negro leaders asked for a conference with the D. of J. to win federal enforcement of anti-segregation laws and court decrees. This the D. of J. refused to do.

Instead Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General, advised the Negro leaders to read the President's State of the Union promises.

Adding insult to insult, Olney advised them to rely on "state and local authorities."

The intent of the Administration is clear.

What should be equally clear, but is not, is that the Administration's direction will be reversed only if the courageous struggle of the Negro people is given additional support by the white citizens of our country.

We hope that our readers will, individually and as members of organizations, lend a hand now.

The most effective action, of course, will be that undertaken by the labor unions. We believe that those which have already taken action should step up the tempo; and that those which have lagged should act now.

A MORAL

We believe that the following advertisement presents its own moral on the position of women, the higher learning, and culture.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1957.

Help Wanted—Female

GIRLS WITH DOCTORATES

FABULOUS FLAMINGO HOTEL IN LAS VEGAS STAGING LAVISH PRODUCTIONS BUILT AROUND IS GIRLS HOLDING DOCTORATES IN ANY SUBJECT FROM ACCREDITED UNIVERSITIES. NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH CHORUS GIRLS. THESE PRODUCTIONS ALL IN EXCELLENT TASTE. BUILT AROUND GIRLS WHO BE KNOWN AS THE HI PHI BETS. SLIGHT AND DANCING ABILITY TOO. OF READY HAVE 2 PhD'S. 1 DR. OF PHYSICS AND 1 DR. OF HOME ECONOMICS. GIRLS WHO ONLY MARRIAGES DEGREES NOT ACCEPTABLE. FOR INFORMATION PLEASE CALL JACK TALLAN, FL 3-222.

WELCOME, DELEGATES

MORE THAN 350 men and women, most of them working people, are meeting in New York this weekend as well as tomorrow and Tuesday to decide the future course of the Communist Party of the United States.

They are people who believe that socialism—the public ownership of the factories, banks, transportation system and natural resources under a government led by the workingclass—has much more to offer the American people in economic well-being, democracy and peace than the big business-controlled capitalist system.

The American Communists have for years been a target for the FBI thought-controllers, the Congressional witch-hunters, the labor-haters, war-mongers and other reactionaries. Yet despite persecution, the Communists have contributed richly to the people's struggles in many areas.

Today the Communists are considering important changes in their approach to many questions and methods of work. Their convention comes after months of democratic, self-critical examination of past activity, focusing especially on errors since the end of World War II.

We believe America needs the Communist Party. We hope that out of this convention will come the direction, clarity and unity to enable the party to forge ahead and join with thousands of other progressive Americans in the battle for America's future.

Heartiest greetings to the delegates to the 16th national convention of the Communist Party.

A WORTHY PURPOSE

THOUGH our own fund drive is far from completed there's another financial appeal that deserves our readers' support. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is asking Americans, white and black, to give it \$1,000,000 to enable it to continue its splendid fight for civil rights.

Jackie Robinson is national chairman of the Freedom Fund Drive. Jackie, the famous clutch-hitter, is swinging again. This is one game in which the players are all of us. The address of the NAACP is 20 W. 40 St., New York.



RACIST HOODLUMISM strikes at Negro home in the night, in typical cowardly fashion. Negro integration movements all stress non-violence, moral superiority, on the dramatic Montgomery pattern.

Spot Check on Integration Fight

New Orleans, Atlanta, Mobile..

"FREEDOM is on the march here in Atlanta and it cannot be stopped because the cause we fight for is honorable and just." So spoke the Rev. William Holmes Borders to an overflow congregation the night after being released from prison on bail.

In the quiet orderliness of the Schomburg Library on 135th St. in Harlem, once can browse through the nation's Negro papers and get a little sense of the far-off drama of the fight for democracy in the schools and on the busses of the southland.

Atlanta, where the Negro population of 130,000, has determinedly taken the path of Montgomery's historic struggle, is just one of the cities where you find more has been happening than meets the eye of a casual New York newspaper reader.

For instance—in Mobile, Ala., reaction to the Ku Klux violence against Negroes was so strong that Police Chief Dudley E. McFayden felt impelled to issue an edict that "all cross burnings and dynamitings in Mobile" must stop at once or Mobile cops would work longer hours with no special privileges. And that the Mobile City Commission, in a statement on the racists said, "These hoodlums, these rabble-rousers should not be put in jail, they should be put under the jails."

On the other hand, it was startling, to say the least, to learn that the commander of the American Legion, W. C. Daniel, had told Georgia Governor Marvin Griffin (the man who said a Negro playing football against Georgia Tech meant "Armageddon") that the Legion was ready to fight for segregation. "I hope it will never be necessary for you to call on me to fight, but if necessary, I will fight to uphold the traditions of Georgia."

Is the Department of Justice listening?

A SPOT CHECK last month by the Southern Regional Council revealed that 21 southern cities have quietly and without court action, violence or fanfare ended bus segregation. Though, the Council reports, the pattern varies, and in some of the cities the Negro riders "tend to" take seats from the back forward, the signs are gone, and in all these cities there can be seen mixed riding.

The cities are Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Hot Springs in Arkansas; Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham and Winston Salem in North Carolina; Knoxville in Tennessee (we note Chattanooga was added to the list last week after this survey was made); San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Dallas in Texas;

Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Charlottesville, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg and Roanoke in Virginia.

IN ATLANTA Rev. Borders is leader of the "Love, Law and Liberation Movement." He and five other Negro ministers were arrested after taking seats in the front of a bus to start the court process under way. They had publicized their intention, and were followed onto the bus they chose at random by some photographers and reporters. One white passenger jumped off, came back on again after a few blocks and tried to wrestle the camera away from a photographer. The agitated bus driver changed the sign on the bus to "Special" and refused to pick up any more passengers. The ministers read scriptures, and one read from a book entitled, "Power of Non-violence," by Richard R. Gregg.

One white passenger, M. Egelka of Atlanta, rode calmly to where he was going, refusing to leave the bus or change his seat when the Negroes sat next him. When the reporters asked him how he felt about it, he said, "I don't care who rides and where they ride so long as I get where I want to go."

In New Orleans, the Negro newspaper graphically headlined reactions to recent events this way: "JOBS FOR HUNGARIANS, BOMBS FOR NEGROES."

A 25-year-old Negro bus passenger in that City, Frank Johns, ripped the segregation sign down and then was shot in the side by a cop after being accused of trying to "rob" the bus driver.

Said the New Orleans Improvement Association at a mass rally: "We feel the time has come for a more realistic attitude by the community on the whole subject of the Negro's place as an American citizen. As American citizens, we have complied with all the regulations and demands placed upon us as members of this great state and nation. We pay our taxes, we shed our blood for our nation and we deny ourselves for the needs of the nation, yet we are continually denied the privileges accorded the most newly-arrived white person to our shores. We are tired of second class citizenship and we want all to know that we are specially weary of riding behind the segregated screens on the public modes of transportation in New Orleans."

MARCUS CHRISTIAN, a New Orleans Negro writer who was Unit Supervisor of the Federal Writers Project from 1939 through 1934, roamed the city and wrote: "The time is now ripe to point out that there are

many white people in our midst who seem to feel the same way." He told of mixed groups walking to the rear of the platforms on street cars to talk. Of a group of inter-racial artists, coming from a meeting, boarding a New Orleans trolley and refusing to sit down, standing in the center talking together. "I can see the dirty look the conductor is giving us," smiled one of the white artists, and sure enough came the bark: "To the rear!" addressed to the Negroes, cheerfully ignored.

He told of a white woman "with just enough liquor in her to show," boarding a St. Claude bus and finding no vacant seat in the white section. She picked up the wooden screen "For Colored Patrons Only" and said loudly: "They ought to throw all these damn things out of the window."

All the violence has come from the racists, a fact which lent sting to the title of an editorial in the city's Negro weekly: "Superior Only in Violence."

"Downstate" in Baton Rouge, where Huey Long once held sway, the word is "All the way!" Rev. T. J. Jamison, head of the Baton Rouge Christian Movement, which led the famous bus boycott there, says: "Segregation is dead in Louisiana... we don't want any trouble, we just want to integrate busses."

IN THE border state of Missouri, desegregation has generally proceeded in a model way. However, in Kansas City, when a headlined "Lovers Lane murder" was presented without proof as that of a Negro killing a white youth, some students at Charleston High School decided this was the chance to make things unpleasant for the seven Negro students as they came to school. When a white boy spat at her, pretty 17-year-old Pat Montgomery turned on him and said: "I enrolled here in September and intend to be here until May. If you don't want to go to school with me, YOU leave."

The attempt to interrupt the steady progress of integration in Kansas City died quickly as authorities brooked no nonsense. (In addition, the police were soon forced to admit that there was no proof whatsoever that the killer was a Negro.)

This is the pattern in all cities where violence has been attempted. As L. H. Foster, president of famed Tuskegee Institute, said, there was violence where public officials did not try to discourage it, but acts of violence "did not take place, or were promptly suppressed, in communities where public officials discouraged them. . . ."—L.R.

Is Relaxed Tension Cause of Soviet Arms Reduction?

By JOSEPH CLARK

IS THE cold war being rekindled? Did the Middle East crisis and the aftermath of the Hungarian upheaval erase everything recorded by the Geneva summit conference of 1955?

Perhaps one of the most sensitive barometers of the international political climate is the Soviet military budget. Therefore, few people were surprised when the 1956 Soviet budget, announced after Geneva, provided for a sharp cut in military expenditures, from 211 to 18 percent of the total budget. But the 1957 budget, just unveiled at the current session of the Supreme Soviet, reveals another significant drop in military expenditures.

The six billion ruble cut (officially \$1.5 billion) reduces the percentage of military expenditures to 16%. This is lower than any year since the end of World War II. It is thus a handy guide as to how the Soviet leaders view present international tensions. During the years of the Korean war when tensions were mounting the percentage that went for military purposes kept rising. After the death of Stalin, and the end of the Korean war, there was a significant reduction in Soviet military expenditures. That trend continued.

BUT perhaps the most interesting aspect of the 1957 reduction in Soviet arms expenditures is that it comes after the proposed increase of American military appropriations. The Eisenhower budget foresees a \$4 billion increase for the army, navy and air force.

The Soviet arms budget cut is a powerful argument for the disarmament proposal introduced by the USSR in United Nations. This would lead to drastic cuts in expenditures for arms by all the powers, along with an immediate halt to nuclear weapon explosions.

It is apparent to the Soviet leaders, as well as the Chinese that a highly important side of the Egyptian and Hungarian crises was that the imperialist were in no position to spread the fighting. On the contrary, just before our elections President Eisenhower made it plain that his Administration sought neither military intervention in Hungary nor support for the British-French-Israeli invasion. In fact, his representatives voted together with the Soviet delegates in United Nations against the invasion of Egypt.

Thus, even though the action of Dulles on the Aswan Dam precipitated the Suez crisis, and even though the British and French were adventurous enough to start a war, the actual situation was such that public pressure and action for peace prevailed over the would-be war-makers.

NOT so easily explained is another development disclosed at the Supreme Soviet. Mikhail A. Pervukhin, who replaced Saburov as chairman of the Economic Planning Commission, announced a sharp reduction in the rate of Soviet industrial growth. Not that production is stagnant or that much more won't be turned out this year compared with last. But the rate of increase is lower than it has been since the start of the first five-year plan. It is lower than the annual increase provided by the five-year plan scheduled for completion in 1960.

Soviet industrial output in 1956 was 11 percent greater than in 1955. Pervukhin told the Supreme Soviet this week that in 1957 the increases will be 7.1 percent over 1956. This does not imply that there will be a switch from heavy industry to consumer goods. Thus the increase for heavy industry is to be down from 11.4 percent to 7.8 percent and light industry down

from 9.4 percent to 5.9 percent.

Soviet leaders say these new goals will be more realistic. There is also no question that the planned increase is still very big, since each percentage point today represents far more gross increase than a percentage point only a few years ago.

SOME observers saw this latest development as a sign that in the near future there would be a considerable switch to emphasis on consumer goods production. This much seems clear: that Soviet leaders recognize the need for a massive, unprecedented assault on the continuing housing shortage. Regarding consumer goods it will be recalled that when Malenkov became premier in 1953 there was a tremendous stress placed on increasing consumer goods production. Heavy industry itself as well as munitions plants were assigned specific targets for turning out pots, pans, bicycles and baby carriages.

Another factor involved is the reduction of the workweek provided for in the current five-year plan. It is scheduled to be 40 hours a week by 1960 on the basis of a six-day, seven-hour day except on Saturday when it is to be five hours.

The Soviet economy is also confronted by a labor shortage aggravated by the population decline during the war.

DESPITE the continuation of international tensions, it would appear that Soviet and Chinese leaders look forward to another Geneva conference in the foreseeable future. As Liu Shao Chi put it in his report to the last congress of the Chinese Communist Party—the world is moving toward a detente—an agreement between East and West. The Middle Eastern crisis showed that there is no smooth road to such agreement and there are plenty of hard bumps along the way. But the East-West atomic stalemate, the growing role of the neutral nations in behalf of peace, and the strong mass pressure for peace throughout the capitalist world, move toward the fulfillment of the Geneva promise.

IN the United Nations last week there were additional signs that even the Middle East deadlock need not remain to plague international relations. Though Israel had turned down the UN decisions that she evacuate Gaza and the Gulf of Aquaba, the negotiations of UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld with Israel indicate that the canny UN chief has a lot of diplomacy left up his sleeves. Backed by the strong condemnation of aggression in UN, the pressure from both the Soviet Union and the United States, even the Middle East crisis seems headed for a negotiated settlement.

Disarmament talks, based on proposals by both the Soviet Union and the United States, are scheduled to be resumed soon in the UN sub-commission on disarmament. But these and most other important issues in world politics await a more basic agreement between the Soviet Union and our country. Either through another summit conference—such as the Swiss government has urged—or in more direct American-Soviet negotiations, East-West differences will have to be negotiated. A lot depends on the force of public opinion. Public peace sentiment has already shown its strength in the opposition to the military blank check sought by the President under the Eisenhower Doctrine.

NAACP Confident of 'Free by '63' Victory

By LESTER RODNEY

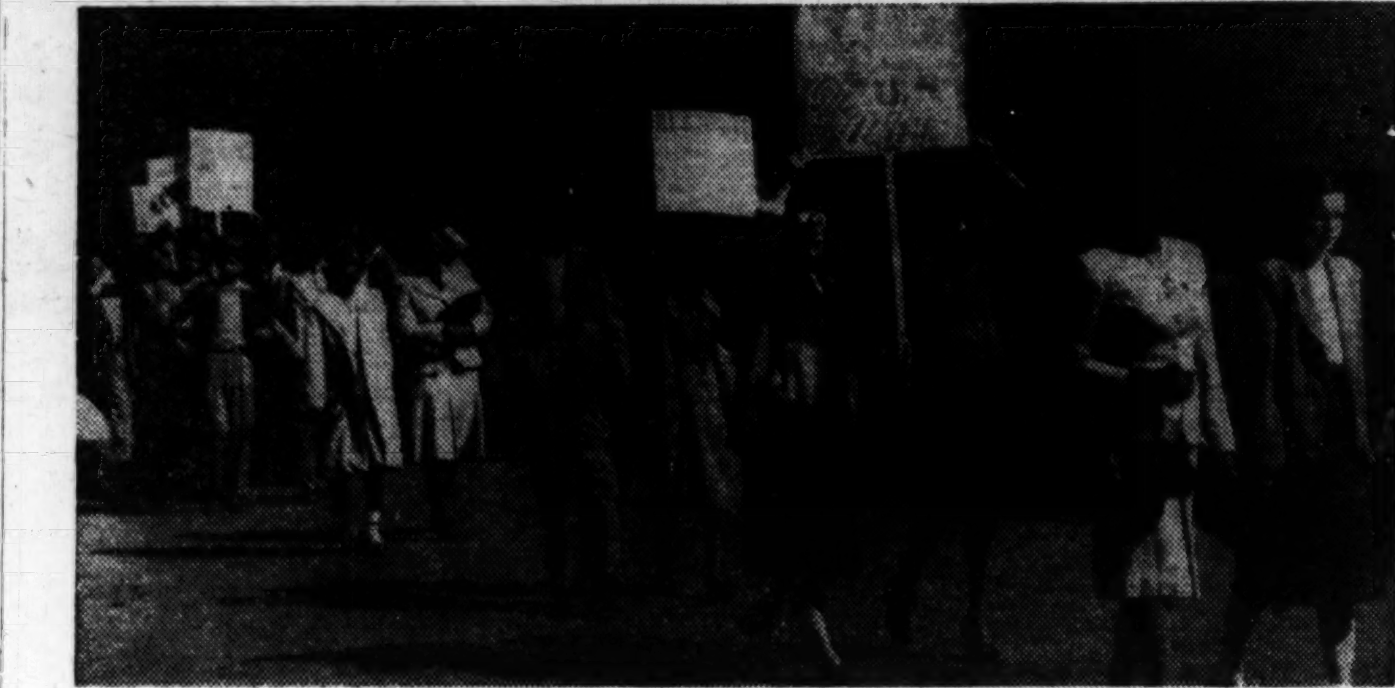
"YES," Roy Wilkins told The Worker reporter, "Free by '63 is still our slogan and we are pressing forward on all fronts to realize it." The executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had just returned from Atlanta, where in a fighting speech he bluntly stated that "the wave of terror and intimidation... has swept sections of the South in recent weeks without rebuke from our President... He can see the plight of the Hungarians far away over the ocean. Even in Washington he can hear their cries for help."

The NAACP, born in 1909 and never more in the national consciousness than in the past few years of upsurge of the Negro people's historic fight for full citizenship, is under hot and heavy attack these days. It is currently barred by injunction from functioning in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. Florida is "investigating" it. Virginia passed a packet of seven anti-NAACP laws in a special session of its legislature.

"There is no use pretending we are not having a rough time," Wilkins said, "We are, but we are far from dead. We took in 57,000 more members last year than in 1955 and if these attacks continue we may take in 100,000 additional members in 1957."

WAS 1956, I asked, a high point of activity for the organization?

"High point of activity?" he said, "That's a hard question to



No segregated education is one of the "Free by '63" goals of the NAACP. Delegates to the ninth annual NAACP youth conference in Houston, Texas, above, picketed segregated university set up by state authorities to keep Negro applicants from applying to other state schools.

answer. But I can certainly say we are active in more different areas now than ever before, and our membership is up to 350,000, an all-time high."

Growing interest in the organization is reflected in the record number of inquiries received at the New York office on 40th Street about what it is and what it stands for. This is due to the large number of news reports and editorials in the press about the NAACP, not all, needless to say, favorable.

I asked if there was any noticeable increase in the number of white members. While predominantly composed of Negroes, the organization is open to all who believe in its program. Its staff and



Board of Directors is bi-racial and interfaith.

"We do not keep any count by color," responded Wilkins. "So I can't answer that question."

It is Wilkins' belief, and he made this point in his Atlanta speech, that the enemies of democracy made their biggest mistake in arresting Rev. Martin Luther King and 24 other ministers in Montgomery. That, he said, "fired the Negro church from one end of this land to the other."

The next biggest mistake? "The attempt to bar the NAACP! By and large, people hate dirty fighting, fighting that rides rough-shod over innocent people, fair play and constitutional liberties. This is not the American way."

MOST WHITE people in the South are not truly free today, he points out. "They are not free to speak, to write, to assemble or to petition," he told his Atlanta audience, "They are on the brink of being unable to think their own thoughts."

He cited a white Presbyterian minister in Virginia who lost his church, a minister in Mississippi who was run out of town, a dean of education at the University of South Carolina who was forced to resign and a white girl worker at a North Carolina college fired from her job. In South Carolina, a high school teacher was flogged, a white woman teacher fired from her job in Georgia, a white woman doctor fired from her job in Florida, a white woman voting registrar fired from her job in Louisiana, the "Morning News" of Florence, S. C., being forced to discontinue all editorial discussion of school desegregation, one of the editors of the Columbus, Ga. "Enquirer-Sun" being forced to resign because of his opinions, and a college student in South Carolina fired from his part-time job.

WHAT EXACTLY are the aims of this "terrible NAACP" which

is raising such a furore in Southern states (and is being red-baited as "communist" though it itself is anti-communist and does some red-baiting on its own to make that clear).

The content of its "Free by '63" slogan, its goals, can be boiled down as equal rights in every area of American life.

The NAACP puts equality of job opportunity as task number one, and presses for FEPC laws on local levels as well as in Congress.

Housing: "Freedom of residence," it proclaims, "is a basic freedom in any democratic society. There are now laws in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut banning discrimination in public housing."

Voting and Registration: "Without the ballot, a person is at best half a citizen."

Education: "The plain purpose and effect of segregated education is to perpetuate an inferior status for Negroes which is America's sorry heritage from slavery."

This reporter, from a glimpse of the stirring Clinton, Tenn., desegregation story, can well believe the Missouri student paper quoted by the NAACP. "We high school students will take the change in stride if the adults don't make a 'big production' of it."

As for the acute fight under way on transportation, plus such every day factors as accommodations, hospitals and health service, the NAACP focuses on the filibuster. It says "SENATE RULE 22 IS THE BIGGEST SINGLE STUMBLING BLOCK IN THE WAY OF NEGRO PROGRESS."

It takes only a brief chat with Wilkins to feel that here is a man who has confidence that his people are going to win, though he has no false rosy outlook on the road ahead.

"It does little good to bar the NAACP," he said in Atlanta, "The truth of the matter is that this kind of action only makes our people more determined. As one man in Georgia phrased it 'They are now trying to take away our right to fight for our rights.'"

Journal Hit for 'Color-Conscious' Crime News in CP Leaflet

MILWAUKEE.—In a leaflet distributed here, the Communist Party criticized the "extreme color-consciousness of the Milwaukee Journal in its crime stories." The CP stated that repeated emphasis on color and nationality was reserved by the Journal for Negroes only and helped to encourage race preju-

dice. They urged that letters be written to the Journal, urging a change in policy.

The CP leaflet also pointed out that the state still lacked an effective fair employment law, and asked that everyone contact their state senators and assemblymen for the passage of FEP legislation in 1957.

WORLD OF LABOR

LEVEL IN STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO JOB RIGHTS RISES

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEGRO HISTORY, 1957: Any new milestones on the trade union road? We have unquestionably registered further advances in the fight for equality in trade union membership; trade union participation in the general civil rights struggle and there were some new "firsts" in the past year in the upgrading of Negroes into higher skills—as in airline operation. But as I scan the field for something most symbolic of the present level of struggle on the equal-rights front, I picture an office of the United Steelworkers of America in Pittsburgh.

A hot argument is on, involving John Duchy, grievance committeeman of the union in the big Homestead mill of U.S. Steel; Albert Everett, Negro, who was discharged as assistant committeeman; George Urban, president of the local; Milford P. Jackson, district representative, and several others, including Negro members of the union.

EVERETT minced no words. He charged flatfootedly that Duchy has had a standing "oral" agreement with the company that enables white workers

in the labor pool of three lowest-wage grades to get promoted into higher-wage openings, after seniority of as low as one year, while Negroes in that category stay where they are for as long as 10 and 15 years. He was dismissed for pressing upgrading for Negroes. He charged "white supremacy."

Duchy pleaded he wasn't guilty.

Everett charged Jackson with being mainly interested in "keeping the Negro quiet."

Jackson shot back "I'm going to fight hell out of you, Everett." And Everett came back "You can't hurt me any more than I've been hurt already. I make the accusations here and I'll make them anywhere else. We're paying \$5 dues just like the white boys but they never do anything about giving us equal representation."

And as the argument grew hotter on this issue, taking up pages in the Pittsburgh Courier, Negro workers organized themselves into a "Fair Share" committee and noted that while President David McDonald has publicly donated \$25,000 out of the union's treasury for Hungarian refugees and committed the union to 1,000 jobs for them, Negroes, who have fought for equal rights for centuries on American soil, are still denied as much, or can't get out of the three lowest of the 32 wage

grades in the steel industry.

Spurred by Everett's action, other Negro steelworkers spoke up similarly, and one suggested the union give jobs to 1,000 Negro refugees from Mississippi. And talking of relief for Hungarians, what about relief for the victims of imperialist aggression in Egypt, was another cry raised. In Detroit, a similar movement developed among Negro unionists.

THE ABOVE dramatizes several new elements in the fight for equal rights for Negro workers. The Negro trade unionist is no longer satisfied with merely a right to be in a union and to be equally paid with whites for the same work. That struggle has in the main been won. He demands an equal right to skilled jobs and skilled wages. And that doesn't mean a symbolic right to have skilled jobs in a few isolated and well photographed and well publicized spots, but a "fair share" of the opportunities.

Second, the Negro trade unionist is more aggressive, and no longer feels as though he ought be glad he is tolerated. He feels a powerful force, in the large percentage of Negro fellow workers as in steel; in Negro-white unity and the formal recognition of his rights by his union and even union leaders; and in the powerful sweep of the desegregation struggle nationally.

Thirdly, the Negro unionist is most angered and embittered as he sees the vigor and readiness of his government and union's leaders to assure reactionary anti-Communist refugees homes and jobs even before they arrive here, while he, with centuries of



background in America, must still struggle for such right. He sees the premium is not on justice to a person but on anti-Communism.

DO I EXAGGERATE? The Negro press, by no means friendly to Hungary or the Soviet Union, is filled with the sentiment described above. The Negro people clearly sense racism in the rush to embrace the Hungarians who rallied to reactionary rebels and took up arms against a socialist government while ignoring completely the murder, pillage and destruction by British-French-Israeli invaders of Egypt. For that reason the Negro people have not been taken in by the hysterical campaign over the Hungarian situation.

And, we might note in passing, some of the Jewish people affected by the hysteria, cooled off a little when they learned of the anti-Semitism predominant among the "freedom fighters."

THERE IS STILL another element in the picture. Many

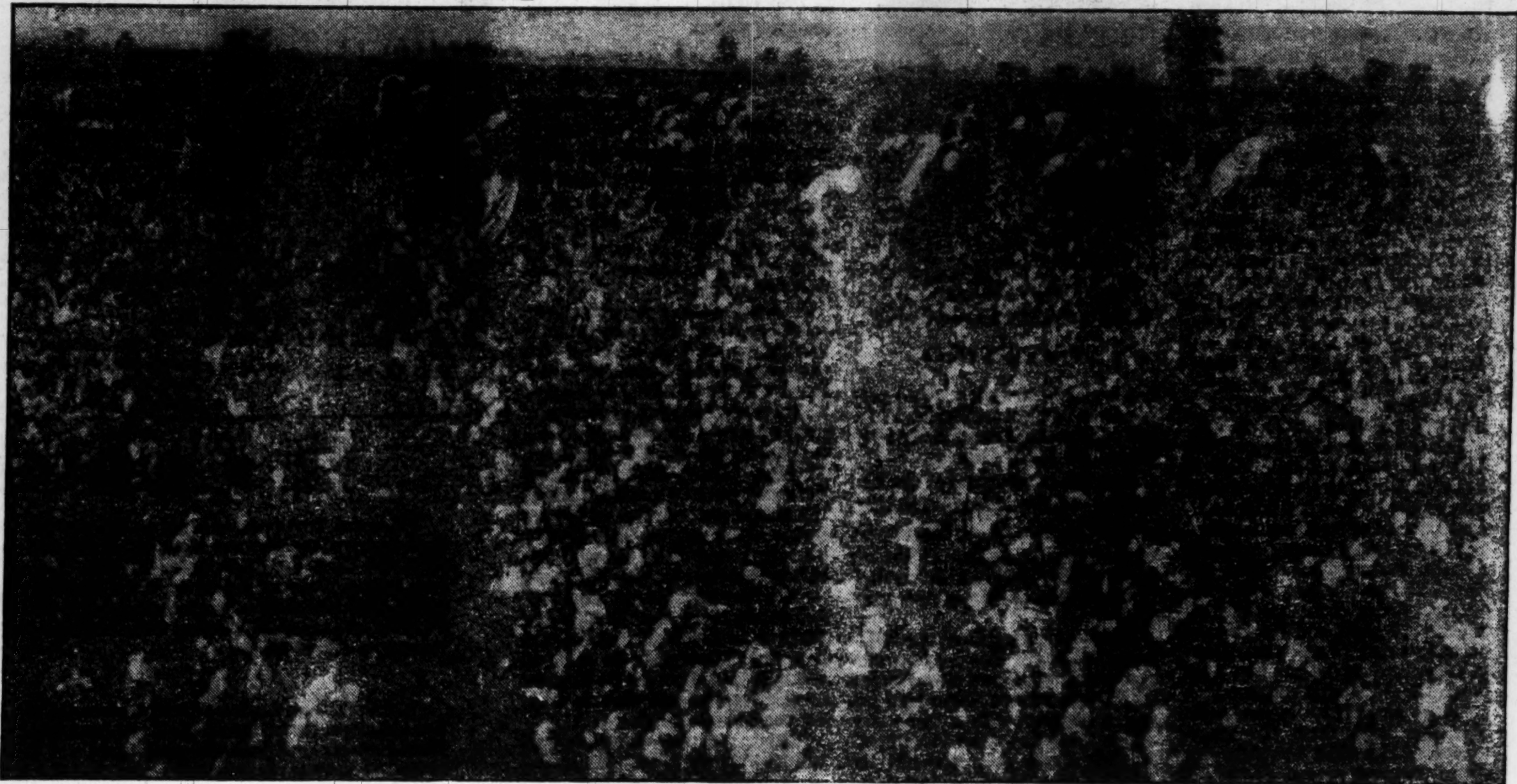
Negro people, especially those in trade unions who have had more direct experience, are well aware that historically it is the left that provided the program and initiative in the struggle for Negro rights.

Notwithstanding the tremendous amount of anti-Communist propaganda and literature put out by leaders and writers among the Negro people, few rank and file Negro workers go for it in a frenzied way. They almost instinctively feel a common cause with others who suffer oppression from the same reactionary source.

The Negro unionists may view red-baiting by prominent persons of his community as "tactically necessary" but personally he doesn't show interest.

This tremendous reserve of goodwill towards the left, won in years of hard struggles at great sacrifice, is still widespread among the Negro workers. But it needs to be revitalized and activated with new struggles for higher objectives, on the civil rights front.

When Alabama Cotton Pickers Went on Strike They Broke a Way for Labor and Civil Liberties



COTTON FIELD WORKERS gathering the crop on the field of a large Southern plantation.

By ELIZABETH LAWSON

THE YEAR was 1934. I was in Birmingham, as editor of the underground paper the Southern Worker. I was attending, in a Negro home, a meeting of sharecroppers and tenants who had come in from nearby Tallapoosa County. We arrived singly, after sundown, at carefully timed intervals. The shades were drawn tight, the kerosene lamp on the table flared blue and orange, the guard we had posted on the porch sat rocking, slowly rocking, apparently dreaming pictures in the smoke-drifts from his briar pipe, keeping a sharp eye on the road that led to the house. That was the way we held our meetings in the South in 1934.

A man rose from the group and came toward us, hand outstretched. He was tall, black-skinned, and his grip was firm. He said simply: "I'm from Camp Hill. My name is Gray. I am the brother of one who went down."

Holding Tommy Gray's hand in mine, I recalled events at Camp Hill in 1931, and knew that I was face to face with a hero and the brother of a hero. We meet them every day, I thought, the living heroes, but we don't always know it. We think of heroes as bits and pieces of history, as pictures in a story book of a past that is long gone. There were heroic figures in the past; there are heroic figures in the present. Tommy Gray was carrying on the struggle of his brother Ralph, who went down.

It was July, 1931, when Ralph went down, in a blaze of gunfire from a deputized mob. He was killed a century, almost to the day, after Nat Turner led the slaves of Southampton County, Virginia, in the greatest of all slave revolts. Ralph died in a magnificent—and in part successful—effort to organize share croppers and tenants in the Black Belt.

SINCE the breakdown of the Southern Alliance in the 1890s, almost no attempt had been made to organize Negro workers and farmers in the South. There was one notable exception—the organization of Negro croppers at Elaine, Arkansas, in 1919. National farm organizations pointedly ignored Negroes.

But in 1929 the Communist Party carried its militant message Southward. In that year came the strike of cotton mill workers at

Gastonia, North Carolina, under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union. August 1930 saw the Communist Party's Southern district establishing the Southern Worker, with James Allen as first editor.

Then, on March 25, 1931, nine Negro youths were arrested near Scottsboro and the world from China to Alaska began to hear of the American South.

Leaflets on the Scottsboro case, and copies of the Southern Worker, found their way to Camp Hill. An organizer, a native Southerner—even today I can't print his name—entered Tallapoosa County. A cropper said: "When the movement speaks, we hear our own voices talking."

It was the depth of the depression. The planters had cut off food supplies—but let Meldon Saulsbury, reporter for the Afro-American newspaper chain, take up the tale as he had it from a Negro woman living in the county:

"You see, it is cotton chopping time and the buckra he no chop cotton."

"This year they are offering 50 cents a day for men and 40 cents a day for women to chop cotton, and you must find your own grub."

Ralph Gray, a hard-working black man, lived just down the road there. He owned the little shanty where he was killed.

"Since they been paying so poorly he has been going over the line in Georgia with his family."

"Last Monday Sheriff Young told Ralph that he and his family was wanted to chop cotton on the sheriff's farm."



Lillian Hatcher, UAW-FEPC representative in Michigan.

"Ralph spoke to my old man about what the sheriff had told him. He said he asked the sheriff if he didn't think his work was worth more than 50 cents a day, when the big farmers over in Georgia were paying a dollar and a half and two dollars a day for the same. And the sheriff told Ralph that the white folks were not going to stand for Negroes setting prices of labor in Tallapoosa County."

WE CONTINUE the story from the reports of croppers to the International Labor Defense. Ralph Gray, who belonged to the newly established Share Croppers Union, called a meeting. The meeting voted to support the fight of the Scottsboro youth, and not to work for less than \$2 a day for men and \$1.50 for women.

They repeated the demands already made by the union: Food advances, cut off by the landlords after July 1, were to be continued. Settlement for the crop was to be made in full by cash payment. The croppers were to have the right to sell their share of the crops where they wished, instead of to the landlord. They were to have a nine-months school and a free school bus, instead of the three-months school and no bus service for the children. They were to be permitted a small garden for home use, instead of growing cotton to the door.

The landlords balked. They had been used to "furnishing" the croppers food and clothing in advance, at double to triple prices and an enormous interest rate. In most cases landlord and local storekeeper were the same person; if not, they were in cahoots. They kept accounts with a crooked pencil, and at settlement time the cropper was almost invariably "in debt." If he quit and moved elsewhere, he was in violation of state laws which, in effect, amounted to peonage—forced labor to wipe out indebtedness.

THE meeting called by Ralph Gray took place on July 15. Armed white county officials were eavesdropping. They rushed in before the meeting ended and broke it up.

By July 16, deputized whites drained hardware stores for 50 miles around of their stocks of guns and ammunition. A Negro cropper, Taft Holmes, later told a representative of the International Labor Defense: "They arrested people wherever they found them. All the

white bosses was a sheriff (that is, were deputized—E.L.) that day and whenever they seen a colored man they arrested him or beat him up." Bloodhounds were set to sniff out the scent of other croppers suspected of belonging to the union. There were scenes that reminded you of the Underground Railroad from slavery. Holmes continued: "The white boss man said we was making war on them and was going to take over the government, but we was organizing for bread."

July 16, a mob turned into the lane leading to Ralph Gray's house. Ralph came out and asked them what they wanted. The spokesman said: "I am looking for that black s . . . o . . . a b . . . , Ralph Gray." Ralph said: "Well, here I am. What do you want?" The answer was gunfire. Ralph fought back with his old squirrel gun. He was wounded in the leg; he fired only two shells, and was too badly hurt to reload. He was carried home to bed, and a few hours later the mob returned and killed him.

Four share croppers disappeared. County authorities, when questioned, said that they had been sent to "cut wood." That's a way of saying: "They've been lynched." The body of one, Puddy Davis, was later found in an artificial lake owned by the Alabama Power Co. Fifty-five of the croppers were jailed, and beaten to extract information; not one talked. Most of the prisoners were dismissed when telegrams began to pour in on the county officials from all over the world. Five croppers got prison sentences.

IT WAS plain to everyone that the fighting and arrests were no race riots, as the county authorities said. In fact, there were white members in the union, although few of the croppers and tenants in the county were white. This was organized murder in answer to minimum economic demands. An AP dispatch published in the New York Evening Post on July 21 said that the croppers had been arrested "in connection with efforts of Tallapoosa County authorities to break up the Share Croppers Union."

Even some of the white newspapers of the South supported the croppers of Camp Hill. Crawford's Weekly, a white paper published at Norton, Virginia, said editorially: "Although human slavery was constitutionally abolished in the South 60 years ago, a feudal

tyranny reeking to heaven still exists.

"In Tallapoosa County, Alabama, an armed struggle has been raging the past week between Negro sharecroppers, tenants and poor farmers on the one hand and posses and deputies and white landlords on the other. It is a war for bread."

"The cry for bread is being met with an army of terror. Allowances have been cut off by landlords. Hence their recently organized union and hence the attacks on them by the landowners—feudal lords worse than any in times past."

The croppers of Tallapoosa County got continued food allowances, and the right to raise gardens. By 1936, they had 12,000 members in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina. The struggle broke a path for the CIO in the South. Eventually, the Share Croppers Union merged its members into the AFL and CIO farm unions.

The memory of Camp Hill and of Ralph Gray will come into sharper focus when the united labor movement moves into a renewed—and this time successful—Operation Dixie.

MIKE GOLD'S BACK



BEGINNING with next week's issue, this powerful writer, one of the pioneers of progressive literature in the United States, will write a weekly column in The Worker.

Movies, TV and on Broadway

By DAVID PLATT

NOT a few Negro performers, composers and musicians achieved prominence during the past 12 months. There were the stirring performances of Sidney Poitier and Ruby Dee in the artistically done movie "Edge of the City" which told of a beautiful friendship between a Negro and a white worker.

There was soprano Leontyne Price's triumphal appearance with the Los Angeles Philharmonic last summer. Earlier, in the year she sang one of the principal roles in the N.Y. City Center production of Mozart's opera Magic Flute.

There were the autobiographies of Langston Hughes ("I Wonder As I Wander") and Marian Anderson ("My Lord What A Morning.") Miss Anderson also distinguished herself in Sol Hurok's two Festivals of Music on TV in '56.

There was the election of Duke Ellington to the Music Hall of Fame in Down Beat's 20th annual music poll. He was the fifth American jazz artist to be so honored, the others being Louis Armstrong, Charlie Parker, Glen Miller and Stan Kenton. There was Nat "King" Cole's new weekly 15-minute TV show and the 15-week winning streak of Steve and Dorothy Rowland on the "Do You Trust Your Wife" TV quiz program.

There was Harry Belafonte, the balladeer who drew the record crowd of the 1956 Lewisohn Stadium concert season—25,000. It was his first Stadium appearance.

SAMMY DAVIS Jr., starred in "Mr. Wonderful" on Broadway and kept it running for many months and that was an achievement of the past year.

There was the revival of Louis Peterson's "Take A Giant Step" at the Jan Hus Auditorium.

This excellent play by a Negro playwright of considerable stature dealt with the problems of a Negro youth growing into manhood.

ON THE WAY

FROM 'SONS OF HAM' TO 'NEW NEGRO'

By ABNER W. BERRY

A LITTLE MORE than 100 years ago a heated theological debate raged in the then united Methodist Episcopal Church as to whether the Negro—or "African"—had a soul. The debate split the Methodists into two denominations, the faction which contended that the Negro had no soul calling itself after 1850 "The Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

The secular supporters of the Southern Methodists' theological arguments boasted that "African slavery" had brought to Negroes the benefits of Christianity. From the vantage point of today, that boast was not altogether empty, although the slaveholders had thought they were giving the Negro an apology for slavery on religious grounds.

The Negroes were drilled on certain passages from the Bible—"Servants be obedient to thy masters"; Negroes were "proved" to be "sons of Ham," condemned everlastingly to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." As taught by, and under the supervision of the slaveholders, religion was to take its place along side the slave patrols and the repressive "regulations" as an instrument to control the Negroes and preserve "the peculiar institution."

But not even the watchful eyes of the masters and their agents, who attended Negro church services could prevent



LEONTYNE PRICE

In the cast were such talented performers as Bill Gunn, Beulah Richardson, Frances Foster, Helen Ferguson and Hilda Haynes.

Jane White, daughter of the late Walter White of the NAACP, played the role of a Philadelphia white aristocrat in Kyle Crichton's comedy "The Happiest Millionaire" in which Walter Pidgeon was starred.

There were magnificent performances by Estelle Hensley as a Negro grandmother and Ellen Holly, as a South African Negro who becomes involved with a white officer in "Too Late The Phalarope," a play about race prejudice in South Africa based on the novel of the same name by Alan Paton.

Harry Raymond has told us of the superb acting of Earle Hyman, Rex Ingram, Mantan Moreland and Geoffrey Holder in the all-Negro revival of Samuel Beckett's controversial "Waiting For Godot" on Broadway.

Greenwich Mews Theatre which has always operated on a policy of integrating its casts with Negro artists continued this policy in their current production of "Me, Candido," a delightful play which includes Puerto Rican, Negro and

white performers. Mention should also be made of the New York City Center Theatre company and its director Miss Jean Dalyrimple. Many Negro performers were cast in City Center productions during the past period.

WE HAVE LISTED only a small part of the achievements of Negro artists in '56. Yet, even if we had mentioned every name that achieved prominence the list would be small. Small because the great wall of discrimination that prevents Negroes from contributing their utmost to our national culture still stands.

A few months ago a trenchant letter in Variety, the show business weekly, pointed to some of the problems Negro performers were faced with in the field of theatre. The author of the letter asked why so few Negroes are used in Broadway productions. He mentioned "Pajama Game" which involved the employees of a pajama factory. "Does that concrete-skulled factory owner also draw the color line?", he asked, and then he went on to attribute the absence of Negroes in the musical "Damn Yankees" (which features the Washington Senators ball club on stage) to the fact that Washington is a backward city and there are no Negroes on the Senators ball club. His letter concluded with this:

"Maybe similar reasoning applies to 'Fanny' which is located in Marseilles and to 'My Fair Lady,' which deals with London society and even 'Most Happy Fella' which takes place in a vineyard of the Napa Valley of California, but only in 'Mr. Wonderful' in which the audience-attracting talent and reputation of Sammy Davis Jr., have been providing employment for numerous performers, and in Sillman's 'New Faces' does the current musical theatre represent a cross-section of American life."

Then there's the Jimcrow sum-

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those Negroes who had learned to read from exploring the Bible beyond the limits established. Songs, and sermons began to refer to Moses as a leader of slaves to freedom; Canaan, into which the Israelites escaped from Pharaoh's Egypt, became a symbol of that part of the United States lying above the Ohio River; and the Ohio River itself was code-named "Jordan."

THE NEGROES' CHURCH and their religion very early became the center not only of culture and social life, but the coordinating center and instrument of the anti-slavery "underground." And the most widely known slave revolts, such as those led by Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner, were organized around religious symbols, using religious songs as a means of communication. The slaveholders mistook for fanatical religious fervor the shouting of messages and signals hidden in the words of spirituals and hymns.

While the Negroes were thus employing the tools of Christianity in their fight for freedom and democracy, the slaveholders, as represented by John C. Calhoun and others, imagined themselves to be reincarnated Greek and Roman patricians. And Mississippi's James O. Eastland, as a Democratic U.S. Senator, maintains today that he has a right to talk to death any bill providing guarantees for Negro citizenship rights, because the Roman Senate had unlimited debate! But whereas the slaveholders—and their spiritual descendants—lived intellectually in Greece and Rome before the Christian era, the Negroes earnestly imbibed the essence of the new religion

and the traditions of America.

Lord Macaulay, the brilliant 19th Century, historian and essayist, foretold this in 1825 in connection with his radical opposition to West Indian slavery. He berated the slaveholders who professed to be Christians and the vicars of the church who had pledged to take the Gospel to all men, for not teaching Christianity to the slaves. For Macaulay held that Christianity, and slavery were incompatible. If the slaveholders could not conform to Christianity by giving up the institution, he wrote, then at least teach Christianity to the Negroes who will use it to free themselves.

THE NEGRO church in the United States has not only learned how to express the hope of fulfillment of the Scriptures, they are reenacting many of the scenes of the early days of Christianity when Christians faced the opposition of bloodthirsty Pagan rulers.

There are not now the miles of crucifixes with thousands of human beings groaning upon them, but there are bombs and bullets and burning Klan crosses, because men are demanding the right to be treated as children of God and citizens of their native land.

The "Romans" and "Greeks" of the South have snickered at the Negroes' "religious fanaticism," calling their church "primitive." But the present leaders have built remarkably well upon the foundations laid by their forebears. They can still sing spirituals and hymns in a way to make hearing them an unforgettable experience. The minister can weave his sermon from

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A CENTENARY OF STRUGGLE

I AM venturing to write several and organizations within the N mind them that the year 1957 series of centenaries which do history of the Negro race and May I point out a few:

1957: One hundredth anniversary decision.

1959: One hundredth anniversary John Brown.

1963: One hundredth anniversary Proclamation.

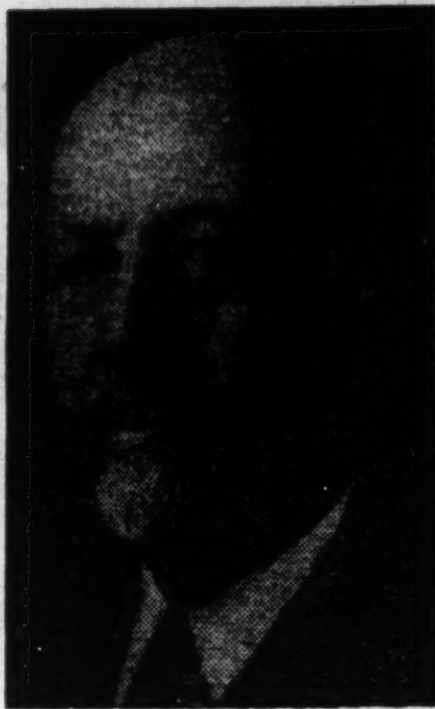
1862 to 1965: One hundredth anniversary of American Negroes in

1968: One hundredth anniversary Thaddeus Stevens, of the enfranchisement, and of the Freedmen's Bureau.

1972: One hundredth anniversary Paul Laurence Dunbar.

1976: One hundredth anniversary 1876.

There are many other significant recall Negro history and the culture man with American history. If we history, it may be distorted or forged



DR. W. E. B. Du BOIS

A Calendar

(The next two decades bring us the one hundredth anniversary of the sharpest struggles of the anti-slavery fight, the Civil War, and Reconstruction. We present here some of the most important of the centenary dates. The anniversary years must see completed, once and for all, the tasks which this nation undertook one hundred years ago.—The Editors.)

1857

March 6. The Supreme Court announced the Dred Scott decision, that Negroes could not be citizens of the United States and that Congress could not limit the spread of slavery. It falsely declared that the attitude of the nation's founders was that Negroes "had no rights which the white man was bound to respect."

1858

September 13. Negro fugitive John Price was seized by slave-catchers but was rescued by students and a professor of Oberlin College, Ohio. Price was sent safely to Canada.

1859

October 16. John Brown, with 21 followers, including five Negroes, attacked the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., striking a major blow for freedom. In his final speech to the court, Brown said:

"If it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I say, let it be done."

1860

November 6. Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Presidency, the first Republican to hold that office. He ran on a platform which barred further extension of slavery.

1861

April 12. The Confederacy fired on federal Fort Sumter, S. C. opening the Civil War for the perpetuation and extension of slavery. This was the only attempt in U. S. history to overthrow the government by force and violence.

1862

May 13. Robert Smalls, Negro slave of South Carolina, ran the Confederate blockade to deliver a fully equipped gunboat to the Union forces.

These excerpts relating in Douglass' words his interview with Abraham Lincoln are taken from the proceedings of the American Anti-Slavery Society December 3-4, 1863. Douglass had seen the President in August 1863 to urge him to eliminate discrimination against Negro soldiers who were enlisting in the Union cause.

I HAVE been down there to see the President; and as you were not there, perhaps you may like to know how the President of the United States received a black man at the White House.

I will tell you how he received me—just as you have seen one gentleman receive another with a hand and a voice well-balanced between a kind cordiality and a respectful reserve. I tell you I felt big there! (Laughter).

Now you will want to know how I was impressed by him. I will tell you that, too. He impressed me as being just what every one of you have been in the habit of calling him—an honest man. (Applause). I never met with a man, who, on the first blush, impressed me more entirely with his sincerity, with his devotion to his country, and with his determination to save it at all hazards. (Applause).

HE TOLD me (I think he did

A HISTORIC

me more honor than I deserve. I had made a little speech, somewhere in New York, and it had into the papers, and among things I had said was this: That I were called upon to state I regarded as the most sad and disheartening feature in our political and military situation would not be the various disasters experienced by our armies and navies, on flood and field, but would be the tardy, hesitating cillating policy of the President the United States; and the President said to me, "Mr. Douglass, have been charged with being tardy, and the like"; and he on, and partly admitted that might seem slow; but he said am charged with vacillating. Mr. Douglass, I do not think charge can be sustained; I think it cannot be shown that who have once taken a position, I ever retreated from it." (Applause)

That I regarded as the most significant point in what he said in our interview. I told him he had been somewhat slow in claiming equal protection to colored soldiers and prisoners; he said that the country was talking up to that point. He stated in regard to it, when he

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peated efforts are being made to prove that slavery was not the cause of the Civil War; to minimize the part of Negroes in the slavery controversy and the war; to slander friends of the Negro, and to represent his enfranchisement as a serious mistake.

It would be wrong to make these celebrations occasions for controversies or exacerbation of race hate. Rather they should be occasions for calm and scientific inquiry into the past, participated in by persons of authority, white and black, Northern and Southern. We must only be sure that every point of view has adequate and worthy representation.

I suggest that these celebrations be varied in character and place and in sponsorship; we have only to be sure that no important event or person is forgotten in these centenaries of the first participation in the civilization of the United States, of the Negro masses as free citizens. Colleges might celebrate jointly or singly the birthdays of distinguished men; newspapers might issue special editions to recall great events; organizations might hold special meetings or alert their branches and fraternities might offer prizes for essays or even books on certain subjects.

I trust you will agree that this is a vital matter and will take such action as seems to you appropriate.

W. E. B. DuBOIS

African and Aframerican Music

By PAUL ROBESON

WE NOTE the mounting interest in the music, religious and secular, of the American Negro, and of the links with our ancestral Africa. Specially the Odyssey program of Sunday, Jan. 20 (CBS-TV)—a magnificent illustration of close ties preserved in our cultural forms with the classic and folk form of the great and important cultures of Ghana, of the Yoruba, of the Bantu peoples, of Nubia, Sudan, Abyssinia, Dahomey and others. We have long been a part of this African heritage, not only here in America but even more so in Cuba, in the beautiful islands of the Caribbean, in Haiti, in Brazil, in the Guianas.

In recent weeks two most interesting discussions have come to my notice upon some investigations I

have been making for several months on the origins of this folk music with which I was born, and within the beautiful sounds of which my family was raised in North Carolina, in New Jersey, in Princeton, in many sections of this land. A land built in great part by the muscle, bone, toil and tribulations of my long-suffering but courageous forbears.

Both of these discussions concern the scale used by our people here and in Africa. In the New York Times of Sunday, Aug. 19, 1956, was a review of some albums of

on C on the lower level of the piano in both major and minor, as J. Rosamond Johnson points out.

So I worked from this point of view—that the piano is two pentatonics with common auxiliary notes F and B forming the 7 and 4 of F sharp, and in reverse the 4 and 7 of C. By this method there was seemingly solved the problem of the four auxiliary tones which fall in the minor-third gaps between A B flat B C and D E flat E F (see Stearns' diagram); the problem of reducing nine tones to seven, and the Scotch bagpipe solution by in-



AFRICAN MUSICIAN

of Centenary Dates

June 3. United States recognized Haiti and Liberia independent states.

July-16. Birthday of Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Negro leader who edited newspapers in Memphis and Chicago, led the anti-lynching campaign of the 1890's.

July 17. Congress approved arming of the Negro to take part in the Civil War. One of the immediate results was the formation of the First South Carolina Volunteers, made up chiefly of ex-slaves, the first Negro Civil War regiment. More than 200,000 Negroes served the Union cause during the Civil War. The Negro leader Harriet Tubman, the greatest conductor on the Underground Railroad, served during the war as scout, spy, and spy.

1863

January 1. The Emancipation Proclamation went into effect, declaring "all slaves in areas still in rebellion against the United States to be 'forever free.'"

January 26. The Federal government authorized formation of regiments from among free Negroes of the U. S. First to be formed was the 54th Massachusetts, which included two sons of Frederick Douglass. To form this regiment, Douglass wrote his stirring appeal, "Men of Color, to Arms."

1864

November 16. General William Sherman of the Union forces started on his march from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga.

1865

January 7. First publication of the letter of the International Workingmen's Association (First International) to Abraham Lincoln, congratulating him on his election to the Presidency. The letter was drafted by Karl Marx in London.

April 14. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by an agent of the Confederacy, John Wilkes Booth.

1867

March 2. Congress passed the Reconstruction Bill. President Johnson's veto, inaugurating an era of democracy and equal rights for Negro and whites in the South, lasting about a decade.

1868

February 23. Birthday of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, great militant leader of the Negro people and of the struggle for peace.

I believe in liberty for all men; the space to stretch

their arms and their souls; the right to breathe and the right to vote, the freedom to choose their friends, enjoy the sunshine and ride on the railroads, uncursed by color, thinking, dreaming, working."—From *Credo*, 1904.

July 28. Fourteenth Amendment to U. S. Constitution ratified, stating: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

August 11, 1868. Death of Thaddeus Stevens, militant democrat, member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, and fighter for Negro rights.

"There can be no fanaticism, however high the enthusiasm, however warm the zeal, in the cause of rational, universal liberty."—From Stevens' speech in the House of Representatives, June 10, 1850.

1869

December 6. National Negro labor convention met in Washington, D. C., and created the Colored National Labor Union.

1870

February 25. Hiram R. Revels, first Negro U. S. Senator, elected from Mississippi, took the oath of office.

March 30. The Fifteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution was ratified, stating: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

December 12. Joseph H. Rainey, first Negro member of U. S. House of Representatives, took his seat in Congress, as representative of South Carolina.

December 18. Thirteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution was declared ratified. It stated: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

1877

March 4. Inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States, as the result of a bargain between the Northern Republicans and the Southern Democrats. The agreement included the withdrawal of federal troops from the South, and the undoing of a large part of the work of Civil War and Reconstruction.

Compiled by Elizabeth Lawson

INTERVIEW: LINCOLN AND DOUGLASS

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songs by a group of Negro singers in Alabama, collected by Harold Courlander, the noted authority on folk music of many peoples. The reviewer, one J. B., has a query about the scale used by these singers: C E G A—C (the D was omitted in this case). And Marshall Stearns in his recent fascinating book, "The Story of Jazz," has a query about the scale, one of great importance, used in Negro jazz: C D E flat E F G A B flat B C.

There is vast authority for the conclusion that these scales are the well known pentatonic or five-tone scales, so characteristic of all the world's people—African, Chinese, Indonesian, Hindustani, Hebraic, American Indian, Russian, Czechoslovakian, Bulgarian, Romanian, Hungarian, Arabian, Celtic.

The most exhaustive treatment of these scales brought to my attention is that of Joseph Yasser in his book "Theory of Evolving Tonality," and in his article in the Music Quarterly of 1937-38, and by Victor Belaiev, the distinguished Russian musicologist.

Both agree that medieval Plain Chant was pentatonic at base, especially that of the time of Guido of Arezzo in the 11th Century A. D. Belaiev concludes a pentatonic base of Western and Byzantine music up to a much later date. And the noted Negro composer, J. Rosamond Johnson has most significant observations on our pentatonic scales in his book, "Rolling Along in Song." Hugo Leichtentritt in his book, "Musical Form" also has pertinent observations on the three interlocked Armenian tetrachords, on the basic scale of Jewish music, and on the scale used by Bela Bartok in his "Allegro Barbaro," and other compositions.

This "searching-out" has been most fascinating. As J. Rosamond Johnson points out, the black keys of the piano have long been seen by us for the natural pentatonic scale that it is. It never occurred to us to see these five black keys as just "chromatic" or "accidental" or "coloring" tones for the seven white tones of the lower level of the keyboard. Duke Ellington once remarked in an interview reported in the Christian Science Monitor (April 3, 1956), "F sharp? F sharp? F sharp's a wonderful key!" Curt Sachs in his book "The Rise of Music in the Ancient World" observes, and Greville Cooke in his book "Theory of Music" also observes that F sharp is one of the most ancient pentatonic "tones." We also find another pentatonic beginning

terpolating two 3-4 tones in the gaps.

Basing further investigation upon this rather startling idea of two pentatonics (first suggested to me by my son, Paul) I came upon the "Mikrokosmos" of Bela Bartok, music script and records, where he constantly contrasts the F sharp and C pentatonics in a kind of natural bi-tonality.

Recent "games" (somewhat like chess puzzles) with the old modal scales, but especially with interplay between the two pentatonics, suggest a possible pentatonic base for much of Western music in its modern forms. See the Music of Moussorgsky, Javaceti, Debussy, Vaughn Williams, Bartok, Villa Lobos, Ellington.

In this connection compare Bach's use of basically three 4th's in hexachordal form as Dorian minors (with one pentatonic common to all three); similar to the 3 hexachords (hard, natural and soft) of Guido of Arezzo, and also similar to the practice in Armenian church music (see Leichtentritt; and see Bach's canon of Mi-fa, mi-fa in the Bach Reader for his use of Fourths—a pentatonic characteristic, and especially the augmented 4th or tritone as a continued base:

	B flat	
F	A	fa
E	fa	mi
mi	E	fa etc.

This suggests one of the oldest forms of the semi-tone pentatonic (see Curt Sachs). It also suggests one of the oldest forms of the harmonic minor, also an old folk pentatonic form in gypsy and other music. It also demonstrates the establishment of the key—in this case F—by the 4 and the 7, with no suggestion of a dominant.

In the case of Bach, Albert Schweitzer and Spitta point out the modal and folk character of the beautiful chorales, melodies come from the ancient past, out of which grew the "musical language" of Bach.

Marius Schneider, one of the most distinguished of musicologists, studied the music of the peoples of Africa, Asia, South America and established that "the highly developed sphere of certain African tribes contains 'symphonious' forms very similar to those of the early Middle Ages. There is no question here of African music influencing medieval composers; it is rather that the development of polyphony seems spontaneously to

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Two Points of View on: Finding the American Road to Socialism

JOHN GATES: 'We must build a popular, anti-monopoly alliance'

John Gates is editor of *The Daily Worker*, a member of the Communist Party's national committee. We print excerpts from speeches by Gates and Joseph Starobin in a recent symposium:

SOCIALISM is the public ownership of the great industries of our country under a government of the people, led by American labor.

It would mean a great expansion of our present democracy, superior in every respect to what we have today, truly corresponding to the abolition of exploitation of man by man which socialism accomplishes. It would mean bringing to an end the roots of war, injustice and inequality so characteristic of capitalism.

The difference between those who preach socialism in the abstract and scientific socialists is that the latter maintain that socialism is impossible without the working class and independently of the working class. Engels often wrote to Americans and tried to advise them that you cannot skip stages in the fight for socialism, that socialist minded people must become part of the labor movement, that they must advance with the labor movement, and



ahead of it—but not too far ahead of it. And that socialists, to be successful, could not and must not ignore the level of development of the labor movement at any particular time. In other words, the socialists could not ignore reality.

To the extent that my organization, the Communist Party has lost sight of reality, together with other mistakes that we have made, such as doctrinaire and dogmatic approach toward life in our country, we too have declined. Only to the extent that we improve ourselves in this respect, and other socialist-minded groups likewise, can we expect to flourish. A truism we have learned over the course of many years, as the result of many painful experiences—I should say we are still trying to learn—is that each country in the world is different, even though they all may be capitalist. And each country must travel its own road to socialism.

It came in one way in the Soviet Union, quite a different way in China, still another way in Poland, and still a different way in Yugoslavia or Bulgaria or Czechoslovakia. And it will also come differently in the United States, because this is a different country, with a different tradition, different circumstances, and these are different times. While we socialist-minded Americans must learn from every other country—we have much to learn from every revolution in world history, and especially from socialist revolu-

tions—in the last analysis, and the main analysis, we American socialists must do our own thinking, must chart our own path for America. I should like to outline some of the specific features for an American road to socialism.

FIRST AND FOREMOST is the need to help build a great, popular anti-monopoly alliance. As all of us know, a few giant trusts, a handful of powerful banks, run and control our country. The task of America at this stage is, first, to weaken the grip of these monopolies on the economy and politics of our country as the prerequisite for the final destruction of the power of that monopoly. Without this weakening of monopoly, without this anti-monopoly alliance, the achievement of socialism which means the abolition of capitalism, is impossible.

In order to achieve that, we must help bring about a political realignment in our country, the formation of a mass political party which will express the interests and the unity of the anti-monopoly alliance. We can say at this point how this new political party will come into being, whether it will come into being as a result of the transformation of the Democratic party, through the struggles of labor and the Negro people and their allies, or whether in the course of time, an altogether new mass party will come into being—we cannot say, except that it is the historic goal of the present stage of American de-

velopment and the necessary prerequisite for any advance toward socialism.

THE SECOND FEATURE of the American road to socialism is the need to speed the democratic revolution in the South. This is on the order of the day in our country, so as to remove the main obstacle to further progress of the nation, whether it be the economic progress, the further strengthening of the labor movement through the unionization of the South, or the social progress of the country, or the passage of social legislation in Congress. This, too, is the prerequisite for the building of the anti-monopoly alliance itself and in order to clear the road for socialist advance.

THE THIRD FEATURE with respect to an American road to socialism is that we now have the possibility for achieving a peaceful and constitutional transition, which has been made possible as a result of the new relationship of forces that came into being after the defeat of Hitlerism in World War II, the tremendous advance of socialism, the coming into being of a family of socialist countries, the liberation of some of the largest countries on earth from colonial oppression, and the enormous growth of the working class movements in all countries, and together with that, the corresponding weakening of world capitalism. All of this means that there has already begun to develop a new era, the beginning of an era of peaceful co-existence, and for the first time

in history, the practical and realizable possibility of eliminating the danger of world war forever.

What we are witnessing is the fight to transform the present unstable peace, the present armed truce, the stalemate between the capitalist and socialist worlds into a lasting peace. Of course a lasting peace will not and cannot be obtained without struggle. Nothing is going to be handed to the peoples of the world on a silver platter, for nothing. Struggle is the law of life. But it is not enough just to struggle. All of us have learned from bitter experience that there is "struggle" and "struggle." You can struggle in a right way and you can struggle in a wrong way.

For us, the most important thing to grasp is that the forces of peace are today stronger than the forces of war. This basic fact does not do away with the need for struggle, but it means that if we struggle correctly, we now are strong enough to win that struggle.

LASTLY, I THINK against this background, it is necessary in order to advance all these things of which I have spoken that there be a strong socialist Left in this country, which strives to give perspective, leadership, to the growing movement against monopoly and the eventual movement toward socialism.

For this Left to become strong, it must first of all unite. There are many differences among the forces on the Left, serious and important. In the

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JOSEPH STAROBIN: 'We Are Living in Pre-History of Socialism'

Joseph Starobin, author, journalist and free-lance magazine contributor, is a former Communist Party member and one-time foreign editor of *The Daily Worker*. His present political position is outlined in his remarks below.

DISCUSSING the American road to Socialism, I will assume that most of us agree that we have in mind a society of material abundance, such that all the wants of all our people can be satisfied in proportion to their useful contributions by hand and brain.

We mean a society which is in command of itself, no longer buffeted about by the tides of warfare and economic anarchy; one which is able to take the helm of its own history, and guide it consciously and wisely. We have in mind a social order controlled and operated democratically. This means the maximum participation by the producers of all good things in the management, not only of industry, agriculture, science and the arts, but of whatever form of government they find most suitable.

We mean a Socialism in which both planning and freedom go hand in hand, a society with the habit of dissent, realized in continual and constructive criticism by which men argue in order to grow wiser, and outmoded policies are quickly spotted and replaced, and where leaders, coming from the people, are subject to popular vigilance and recall. We are talking about a society which has solidarity—that strength of a common cause in which people overcome their



racial and religious differences, and liberate their individual talents for great cooperative purposes.

MY VIEW is that we are living in an age which is the pre-history of Socialism. Only as we realize this can we understand where we are, and take a hopeful view of the future. I am not one of those who thinks his past quarter of a century has been wasted. Once we make peace with the fact that this has been a century of birth, with all its sweat and pain and blood—not of perfection and maturity—can we understand ourselves, and cease being the victims of our own illusions.

Those countries and those peoples abroad who have been accomplishing their modernization, cleaning out the Augean stables of feudalism, and accelerating their industrial development, on a cash-program basis, have also been and are today in the pre-history of Socialism. When they unfurled the banners of Socialism, it was really in anticipation of something yet to be brought about. There is no doubt that those peoples are better off than they used to be. But they are NOT models for American Socialist development, since ours is going to be based on very different technological, historical and political conditions. Most of their strategy and tactics should never have been taken to have a universal validity.

Taking into account the hard, cruel realities of Socialist performance and failures in other countries, I believe that no Socialist movement here can be built in association with such movements as are operating elsewhere—whether it be the Soviet Union or Yugoslavia, whether it be Poland or China, Italy or India. To say this flatly makes no concession to American reactionaries; it is a truth which, if we

can implement it, will help to defeat them.

IN ARGUING for such a dissociation, I want to lift the matter from the level of whether one criticizes Russia once a week, or once a month. Nor am I denying that the countries building Socialism are factors of great weight in influencing our future. For the very reason of the world-wide rise of centrally-planned economies, for the very reason that a powerful Left does exist in Europe and Asia, for the very reason that the colonial peoples are destroying the imperialist system—for these reasons, genuine prospects of an American Socialist development do arise, and really, for the first time.

Such prospects are enhanced, NOT to the degree that we try to imitate others but because others—dissociated as we must be from them—create new factors in world relations. Those American problems which were not solved for half a century are now going to become solvable.

For the first time in human history, there is a prospect of reducing the dangers of war. World war between the great atomic powers is now recognized as mutually very dangerous. This forces Americans to find ways of maintaining their economy without being able to rely on periodic wars—on which so much of the relative success of American capitalism has been based. World history has worked in such a way that instead of being able to inherit the positions of its imperial rivals, American capitalism is being compelled—contrary to deep tendencies within it—to enter into a new relationship with independent peoples who will be planning their future on semi-Socialist principles.

For the first time, American society is confronted with the competition of a rival social order which has two essential characteristics—that it is capable of

planned economic growth, and that it proposes to develop more and more democratically.

The fact that this rival society—tragically inadequate as it is from the viewpoint of civil liberties—nevertheless claims to be a form of democracy, and is compelled for the sake of its own growth to become more democratic, is also of very great importance. The intercourse and rivalry of systems is bound to influence American development at the very point where great battles to sustain and expand our democratic institutions still lie ahead.

But the first fruits of a new world relationship are already evident. We see its impact on racial segregation in South and North. This problem which remained unsolved for a century is yielding not only to the struggle of Negroes and whites for the Constitution and its guarantees, not only to the growth of industrialization but also to the impact of the world rivalry of differing systems and cultures.

We are on the eve of great disputes in American governing circles on the rate and scope of foreign and domestic economic development. Strong, important voices are being heard to the effect that for the sake of competition with a rival society, it is essential to counter those tendencies otherwise inherent in capitalism which restrict and confine economic development for the sake of the immediate, narrow profit interests of Big Business.

THE American Left will grow, and the road to Socialism in this country will be disclosed to the extent that programs are put forward and movements developed in the heat and the framework of this peaceful competition. For it is in this context, and not by abstract argument or by oversimplified evidence about other countries, that American capital-

ism will either be drastically modified, or will show itself to be the obstacle to the national and popular interest. The American road to Socialism will be found through competition with Socialist countries.

Peaceful transition or stormy ones—I do not try to predict such matters in advance. It is obviously to our whole nation's interest, and for the first time real possibilities do exist, for the transition from one social order to another to be relatively peaceful. Such matters of the future need hardly be the dividing issue on the Left today.

It would be presumptuous to outline or blueprint the organizational forms of an American Socialist revival. I did not leave the American Communist Party for the sake of joining any other party, equally unrepresentative of the ideas and the people necessary to rebuild the American Left. Neither did I leave it to sit about and lament the past and all its wasted opportunities, or to try to re-live the past; nor do I propose to increase the area of recrimination on the Left.

THE CHALLENGE today is whether all of us can change—both in ideas and in behavior. I am convinced that the single most useful thing at this moment is for diverse forces to come together, to discuss not only their past but their understanding of present events—to argue, to debate, to listen, to revise judgments, to learn to live with each other intellectually and politically.

Therefore, I agree with Dalton Trumbo's call, as printed in *The National Guardian* for Nov. 26, 1956, for a sort of "general amnesty" on the Left, a new look at the realities. This in itself will not solve everything. But whoever cannot function in this spirit, ought in all fairness to everyone else, step aside. In proportion as we do function in this spirit, we will make a good beginning in the only possible direction.

TV VIEWS

The Reformation Of O. Henry

By BEN LEVINE

TALENT was squandered with a liberal and fumbling hand in the launching of "O. Henry Theater" on Channel 9, Wednesdays at 9 p.m.

"The Reformation of Calliope" was the opening opus, and the TV script writer apparently took that title as an order to accomplish the reformation of O. Henry. In this attempt he chuckled the story-teller's talent out of the window. Such fine actors as Thomas Mitchell, in the role of O. Henry himself, and Ernest Borgnine, famous for Marty, were thrown away on a western that jumbled the simple original plot into an omelet with too much ham.

The town of Quicksand was the scene of this horse opera in which only the horses, not blessed with speech, seemed to have any sense. When the gunplay was over and the smoke cleared away, the TV viewer was found stretched out in slumber on the living room couch, bored by a sheriff holding discussions with himself as to whether he had been too tough on the town's bad men. The Stalin reevaluation seems to have affected TV's rewrite men.

(WILLIAM SYDNEY PORTER, this is the name under which the librarians classify the O. Henry books) built up his suspense and prepared his surprise ending with an artistry that in its best moments recalls the technique of Oedipus Rex. In "The Man About Town," for example, (the second work on this TV series) the hero, like Oedipus, finds that he is himself the quarry he is hunting. "When me they fly, I am the wings" is the theme of O. Henry's best tales.

The TV script man, it seems to me, would do well to follow the original language as closely as possible, for O. Henry's talents are not



O. HENRY

easily bettered. He might have Thomas Mitchell start the proceedings by reading the first paragraph or two of the original tale, and then let the words fade into the play.

The stage for "The Reformation of Calliope" could have been set with these opening words:

"Calliope Catesby was in his humors again. Ennui was upon him. . . . A symptom alarming to those familiar with his doldrums was his increasing politeness and a tendency to use formal phrases."

After this ominous atmosphere, we are ready for the bad man's descent upon Quicksand, with his brassy yell like a "calliope," and the mounting tension that explodes

into peace and laughter.

"Calliope" isn't the best of O. Henry's 250 stories, for O. Henry had to meet a deadline, one a week for the N. Y. World at \$100 a piece, but the psychologizing added by the TV writer took the surprise out of the surprise ending. O. Henry's "Calliope" had a sure aim, and with his guns he was deadly. But TV's "Calliope," bowed under a burden of psychiatry, was long before his reformation, deadily dull.

SINCE disappointment is the theme of this week's column, it is in order to mention another sad occurrence. This was the performance on the Robert Montgomery show of Dick Berg's latest TV play, "The Clay Pigeon."

Last May I wrote a rave about Dick Berg's "Drop of a Hat," a first-rate drama about the hellish struggle for survival in a fashion publisher's office. It was given a first-rate production by Studio One.

But now, it seems, Dick Berg is a good writer gone psychoanalytic. The tears and groans while a test pilot makes up his mind to fly, the guilty complexes, the Cain and Abel tantrums were not relieved by the monotone that marks all the Montgomery shows that I have seen.

I mention the squandering of talent on the O. Henry series. This was nothing to the announcement by Robert Montgomery on the eighth anniversary of his show that he had in the eight years used up the talents of 7,204 actors.

Now I have heard that Mr. Montgomery coached the President in the election speeches that won 32,000,000 votes, and it is colossal vanity to pit my judgment against this landslide. But truth should be allowed a voice at least in the little world of TV criticism, and I must say I have still to see a Montgomery play I enjoyed.

Mr. Montgomery may be only the emcee. He may have as much to do with the quality of his program as Mike Wallace has to do with the quality of the Parliament cigarettes he is now happily peddling. But the Montgomery hour is not a work of art.

I thought the Dick Berg thing would be an exception. "The Clay Pigeon," however, had wings of lead. All psychology and no story.

I have read that the reason for so much psychology in TV plays is that so many of the writers are spending their time on doctors' couches. Is TV culture in the hands of mental patients?

TO TURN from disappointment to an exciting surprise, I want to blow the trumpet and beat the drum for a production on the Tuesday Kaiser Aluminum Hour that tops Dick Berg's "Drop of a Hat" with a play also covering the worried world of publishing. This new play, written and directed by Fielder Cook, is called "Thow Me A Rope," and it is as tense as a tight-rope sans trapeze.

A merger squeezes a publishing executive (Franchot Tone) out of his \$18,500 a year job at the age of 46, and his dark Odyssey through magazine offices is a tale of terror.

I would distribute all the film Oscars and TV Emmys of this year to the large cast of publishing executives and vice-presidents who gave so many vivid and varied portrayals of the horrors of the business life of the Exurbanites.

A friend finally throws the drowning hero a rope, but the happy ending is so accidental as to make one feel that the slightest shock to the present boom would turn the rope into straw.

GATES

(Continued from Page 10)

first place, we need to discuss these differences with each other, argue things out; we must also strive to work together and act together on those things about which we can agree, and in these discussions together, working together, acting together, we will be able to achieve—finally—organizational unity on a socialist program.

In this unity of the Left, it is my opinion that the American Communist Party has a vital role to play, and an essential contribution to make.

We are conscious of the contributions we have made to America and we are proud of those contributions. We are also highly conscious of our weaknesses. We wish that others—our friends and our opponents as well—were as conscious of their mistakes as we are of ours. One thing we want to eliminate is a certain arrogance and conceit that sometimes characterizes us and especially in our relations with other people, the lack of respect for others—and here I would like to say we are engaged in quite a discussion within our own ranks, and we are finding it not so simple to debate differences even within our own ranks.

But if we cannot learn to respect the differences within our ranks in the Communist party, we will never learn to respect the opinions of others, outside our ranks. Furthermore, we wish to end the practice that we had sometimes indulged in of interfering with the democratic functioning of other organizations. We have no desire and no wish to impose our will on the functioning of any other organization, nor to interfere with their democratic processes, but to contribute through our general policies, publicly expressed, to American life.

We no longer insist, at least some of us, that we are "God's chosen children" and that only we can lead the American people to socialism.

Yet we believe that we have something that an American socialist movement needs. We believe that an American socialist movement will not be successful without us. So despite the wishes of many of our friends and some of our opponents, we are not going to liquidate the Communist Party. We are going to change many of the things about our program and methods so that we can become a more influential and effective force for socialism in America. We want to change our organization so that we may become, finally, an American organization, an independent organization which does its own thinking and makes its own decisions, learning from everybody, one which works together with and respects all other forces in our country also working for progressive ends.

Newspaper People In Art Show

Editor, The Worker:

Your readers who like art are in for a real treat at the Newspaper Guild's Haywood Brown Room at 133 W. 44 St. I was there recently, and was thrilled at the quality of the paintings by union members displayed during the Guild's Fifth Annual Art Exhibition and Contest. There are paintings by men and women, members of editorial staffs and the business side. You will wonder, as I did, where they got the time to work on such fine entries, showing a mastery of craft in addition to rich imagination.

The display is cheerfully spaced and presented with good lighting and is available for view through Feb. 15.

A READER.

Dear Editor

Letters from Readers

Sends Some Facts

To Washington

TARPON SPRINGS, FLA.

Dear Editor:

I am sending to the FBI in Washington the article on Isaac Don Levine and Stalin's career as a spy for the Czar (Worker, Jan. 6) and on John Kaspar's "assassinating his enemies" (Worker Jan. 20).

Two months ago the FBI called on me to assist them to do their job, but would not tell me how to do it. I told them I would when they cleaned up the Rosenberg-Sobell scandal to show their good intentions. I also told them how Congressmen stole six million dollars from the Treasury in Washington under the noses of the "C" men.

Who didn't know it? From rags to riches in six years (1920 to 1926). The facts were published in the Oregon Farmer of March or April 1926.

F. H.

Latin Visitors Face

Needless Trouble

LAREDO, Tex.

Dear Editor:

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter that I sent to Congressman Joe M. Kilgore and Senator Lyndon R. Johnson.

Dear Sir:

Most all Latin American (mostly Mexicans) U. S. citizens residing in the United States are now up against a very serious situation of hardships, troubles, and expenses at the hand of officers and authorities of the U. S. Immigration Service, Justice Department, etc., for lack of acceptable proofs of their legal abode in the U. S. A. carried on their persons.

I hear complaints about this matter every day since these people come to my studio to have passport photos made and for information as to how to get official identification cards, etc.

Formerly such cards were issued to all applicants entitled to them, which are the vast majority. But for some two years now the immigration offices have ceased to issue them because, as they say, they are no longer supplied with the application blanks nor the identification cards by the government.

So, in order to feel safe from molestation, these people are compelled to carry on their person valuable personal documents, such as certificate of citizenship, birth certificates, army discharge papers, or other papers that will help prove their legal residence in the country.

Such papers very soon wear out and new ones have to be obtained. What's more, since some of the aforementioned papers do not carry the officially stamped photograph of the person concerned, it often happens that it leaves the law officers in doubt as to the true owner of the document.

As thousands of these people go to other parts of the country for crop harvesting every year, they all travel unhappily because many of them are stopped (and even returned to Laredo) by law officers for lack of indisputable proof of their legal status.

Therefore, I am hereby asking for your cooperation to try to remedy this situation by getting the government to furnish the required blanks as before or otherwise facilitate the obtaining of acceptable pocket-size I. D. cards.

Please give this matter the quickest attention possible, which will certainly be appreciated by all of the Mexican people living in the U. S. A.

Your very truly,

J. C. JACOBS.

(Mrs. Jacobs also enclosed replies from Sen. Johnson and Con. Kilgore, both of whom wrote

they were taking up the matter immediately with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.—Ed.)

The Secret of 'Progressive' Jazz

Dear Editor:

Re: Ben Levine's column on modern music, Jan 27.

Ben hit his head on the nail with his analogy of poker players' deciding to make not only deuces, but all cards wild. Atonality is one thing, so-called "progressive" jazz another.

I have been waiting for years to see anywhere in print the simple, obvious observations that I am about to make. Perhaps others have been waiting too, and will be glad to see them in print at last. Assuming that, with my setting them forth myself, they get there.

The sole principle of the so-called "progressive" jazz is to orchestrate or create musical progressions with the greatest possible distortions, harmonic and/or rhythmic, of the melodic line just short of liquidation of any identifiable melodic line.

Practically any different note, different chord, or different phrase would seem exactly as much in place as the ones actually played or scored. Practically any number of bars could be added or lopped off and nothing would seem conspicuously to have been tacked on or to be missing.

Years ago, in unavoidably idle moments, I would occasionally amuse myself on that very prin-



ciple, by humming a well-known melody but changing as many notes and as much of the rhythm as possible, automatically, while I hummed along. And this is the inspiring discovery from which Leonard Bernstein, otherwise so profound and gifted, enthusiastically envisages the emergence of American Music which will take its place beside the traditions of Bach, Beethoven, Verdi, Wagner.

But I was ahead of my time, and now it has passed me by and I shall never be a part of those glorious annals—thank God.

I very much wish not to be misanthropic phobic of new things in any field, and consequently will still listen with determined, fresh receptiveness to "progressive," "cool," and "modern" jazz and explanations of these. But so far the attempts at explanation seem more empty and incoherent than even the music itself.

And of course I wouldn't go for the suppression of the trends. But I naturally feel as strongly that the above sharp "questions," which I have never yet seen brought forward anywhere, should also not be excluded from the mart of recorded ideas!

In genuine, "classical" atonal music, on the other hand, there is not this sheerly negativistic principle. There is the positive one of creating or discovering not just any old relationships in the atonal scale, but relationships which are harmonically and melodically "inevitable" and NOT substitutable.

W. R.



The Worker Sports



Alright, So Who Has That Iron Curtain?

By LESTER RODNEY

A YEAR AGO during the Winter Olympic Games at Cortina D'Ampezzo in Italy, U. S. figure skating stars Hayes Alan Jenkins and his brother David, interviewed by this writer after a practice session, mentioned a young Czech named Karel Divin as a rising star.

"He's going to be real good," said Hayes.

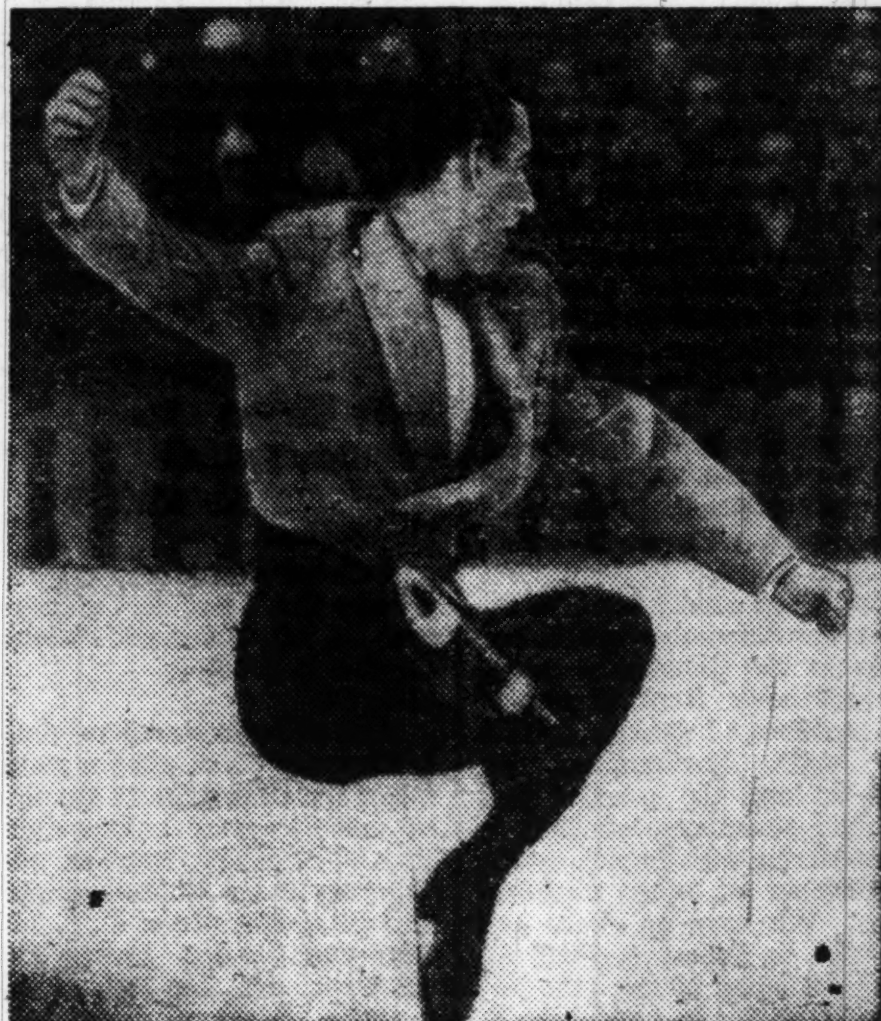
"One of the nicest fellows I ever met," put in David, as both stressed the fact that international competition and meeting people face to face was a fine thing for dispelling cold war misunderstandings, and for helping peace!

Now comes the news item—the world figure skating championship for this year is scheduled for Colorado Springs, here in the U. S. A., Feb. 26 to March 2. And guess what? Karel Divin of Czechoslovakia, and fellow Czechs Vera Inckankova and Zdenek Dolezal, pairs skaters, can't come because our State Department, so busy spouting about "iron curtains" and "freedom," refuses to give them visas!

If you want a fuller appreciation of what these boobs in striped pants are doing to our good name and reputation in Europe, you should know that after the Olympics last year the Jenkins brothers were invited to Prague, where they were enthusiastically received (and never asked whether they were Republicans, Democrats, Communists or Vegetarians).

Not only does this Walter-McCarran type ban drag our country's once proud reputation for hospitality in the mud, but it makes a mockery of the title "world championship."

When the Czechs move at the next meeting of the world figure skating group to strike the U. S. from the list of countries eligible



HAYES ALAN JENKINS, shown winning the 1956 Olympic figure skating championship for the U.S. at Cortina, met and thought highly of Czech Karel Divin, who can't get a visa to the world "championship" meet here. Jenkins is now a pro, with brother David trying to fill his shoes.

to host future championships, will they be right or wrong?

Well, just imagine it in reverse. Suppose the world championships were slated for Prague this month, and our top skaters were informed they couldn't get visas because the Czechs don't agree with John Foster Dulles.

Can you imagine the howl of indignation here?

As the Olympics have proven, athletes of "east" and "west" want to meet and compete and be friends, want to help show the way to the end of the cold war through example. That's just what Washington seems to want least.

There definitely IS an "iron curtain" still up, and it's on this side of the ocean.

MICKEY IN BIG DOUGH FASTER THAN BABE, TED

The 1957 baseball season still is in the talking stage but already Mickey Mantle is seven years ahead of Babe Ruth and eight up on Joe Di Maggio. In money, that is, the clouting kid from Oklahoma is moving faster than either of his fabulous Yankee predecessors with a brand new contract for \$60,000 at the tender baseball age of 25. Ruth was 32 before he topped that salary figure. DiMagg was 33.

"There's no telling," said Dan Topping, "how high we'll have to go with him in the future."

Even Topping conceded Mickey may hit the \$100,000 mark by the time he is 27, putting him five years ahead of Ted Williams.

In the matter of take-home pay, Ruth undoubtedly set a record in 1930-31 that'll be as difficult to surpass as his 29-year-old record of 60 homers in one season.

Those were light income tax years and the Bambino pocketed most of the total of \$160,000 he was paid for those two campaigns.

When Ruth was Mickey's age, he was making \$20,000 from the Yankees. He made \$30,000 at the age of 26, then signed a five-year pact for \$52,000 per year in what termed in later years, "the greatest mistake of my life."

For it was during the five-year hitch that Ruth really came into his own not only as baseball's greatest slugger but its most beloved figure. He could have clouted Col. Jake Ruppert for a hefty raise almost every season.

Still, he didn't learn a lesson. When Ruppert offered a three-year term at \$70,000 per starting in 1927, Ruth couldn't resist. He then was 32-years-old.

DiMaggio's financial rise was delayed by his war service. He was hauling down \$43,750 when he went into the army in 1942 and settled for the same figure for the first two seasons after he came out.

DiMag was hoisted to \$70,000 in 1948, then to \$100,000 for his last three years and turned his back on a fourth \$100,000 by announcing his retirement at the end of the 1951 season.

Williams, also slowed financially by World War II, may or may not be the highest paid in baseball history but at least he has

YANKS GOT HIM CHEAP—PHIL

"At \$60,000, the Yankees are getting him dirt cheap," was former shortstop Phil Rizzuto's comment on the signing of Mickey Mantle. "The Yankees drew more than a million on the road last year," the Scooter said, "and who do you think packed them in? Mantle, of course."

had more \$100 grand" contracts than any one else—six so far with the seventh coming up.

But even Ted didn't move up as fast as Mantle, whose 1957 boost of \$28,000 nearly doubled his 1956 salary. The size of the hike probably is unprecedented in baseball history.

Mickey is baseball's best box office draw, bar none. Second, he has a leg condition that makes him a physical risk for the long haul.

Garden to See Famed Baylor

The Seattle University Chiefs, one of the nation's leading independent basketball teams, became the first school to accept an invitation to play in the National Invitation Tournament at Madison Square Garden, March 16-23. Their 17-2 record includes triumphs over Denver, Utah State, Tulane, Memphis State and Oklahoma City.

Seattle, which has lost only to S. n Francisco and Santa Clara, was ranked seventh in the country this week by the United Press. The key factor in Seattle's success this season has been the all-around play of Elgin Baylor.

Baylor, a six-foot, six-inch Negro, has scored 532 points for an average of 28 per game. Baylor scored 77 points recently when Seattle swept two games from Gonzaga.

Baylor, a 21-year-old sophomore from Washington, D. C., can shoot, rebound, pass and play defense equally well.

"Baylor is the greatest player I've ever seen," said Jack Crabb, a referee who worked in Seattle's recent series with Gonzaga.

Israel CP Defends Nation's Rights

TEL AVIV, Israel. (By Mail).—In a recent debate in the Knesset (parliament) on the evacuation of Egyptian territory, Shmuel Mikunis, general secretary of the Communist Party, defended the national rights of Israel.

"Israel has legitimate national rights," he said. "It has the right to be recognized by the Arab countries. It has the right of freedom of navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal. It has the right to have the Arab boycott against it lifted. Israel has the right to live in peace and build its state. There are Israel's rights."

Mikunis continued: "But there are no one-sided rights. The Arab people also have rights and you have recognized them. The Security Council of the United Nations has also made decisions about those rights. It has made decisions about the return of Arab refugees. In our time it is not possible to overlook legitimate national rights. We cannot affirm our rights at the expense of the legitimate rights of others."

'We've Had to Fight for Everything'—Jackie

By DON WHEELDIN

LOS ANGELES.—Jackie Robinson hit a home-run for civil liberties at a crowded press conference in the Statler hotel.

On the bombings in Montgomery, Ala., the former Brooklyn Dodgers star now batting for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said:

"I'm sure President Eisenhower will speak out shortly. I don't see how he can do otherwise. We've had to fight for everything we have and Negroes will continue to fight and are going to win the battle for first-class citizenship."

Turning his attention to the world scene, Robinson said:

"The colored peoples of the world have their eyes on America to see how Negroes are treated here. We are expending

SAYS IKE MUST SPEAK OUT

huge sums in giving assistance to some of these people abroad but their real attitude will be determined in large measure by their reaction to the way in which the race problem is handled here at home."

Robinson is on a nationwide tour for the NAACP Freedom Fund.

He expressed keen disappointment at learning the Los Angeles branch of the NAACP has "only 14,000 members."

"With a quarter of a million Negroes living in this area there ought to be a minimum of 50,000 belonging," he said. "This is the main reason I'm on this tour—to tell the real story of the NAACP."

Robinson disclosed his new boss, William Black, president of a New York restaurant chain, had kicked off his tour with a donation of \$10,000. "That gives you an idea where he stands on the civil rights issue."

He declared he would never return to baseball as a player. If a managerial post was offered, he said he would consider it.

He cited Pewee Reese, a Southerner and captain of the Dodgers, as the player who gave

him the greatest assistance in breaking the color line in the major leagues.

He set the record straight on the final stage leading to his retirement from baseball, which had nothing to do with his being traded to the New York Giants.

He said he'd been offered his present job long before the Giant trade came off.

Earlier, the county board of supervisors presented Robinson with a copy of a resolution commending him as "an inspiring example of true Americanism."

In San Francisco, Jackie said "In ten years in baseball we won the National League pennant six times, placed second three times, and were in third place one time. I have never been a loser."

This was because he had received the support of the people, of hundreds of thousands in the stadium, he explained. And he pleaded for the people to continue to support him now in his post as chairman of the NAACP's Freedom Fund.

"This is a bigger fight," he declared. "Help me continue to be a winner."

Robinson said a baseball player's great ambition is to be elected to baseball's Hall of

Fame.

"But if I had to choose between baseball's Hall of Fame and first class citizenship for all my people," he said, "I would say first-class citizenship."

He said that in the Supreme Court desegregation rulings, Negroes had won the battle, but that "the fight has just begun" for first-class citizenship.

RUSSELL AFTER MARK

Bill Russell, the Boston Celtics' 6-10 rookie from San Francisco, is averaging 20.9 rebounds per game and may better the all-time National Basketball Association mark of 16.4 per game set by Dolph Schayes of Syracuse in 1951. Russell has captured 29 percent of Boston's rebounds in the past 25 games and 15 percent of all rebounds by both teams—both figures are unmatched in NBA records.

BROWN HAPPY?

CLEVELAND.—Coach Paul Brown apparently is satisfied with the men who will try to make the Cleveland Brown squad in 1957 because seven of the first 11 men he picked in the National Football League draft last weekend at Philadelphia have college eligibility remaining. (He got All American Jimmy Brown of Syracuse earlier.)

COLTS GET BITE

BALTIMORE.—Carroll Rosenbloom, principal owner of the Baltimore Colts said that, although the National Football League outlawed overall bonuses last week, the Colts would give what he described as "individual merit gifts" to their players for the past season. Under Rosenbloom, the Colts have split their profits among the players at the end of each season.

Speidel Nomination Protested

(Continued from Page 1)
of these documents are in the possession of the Committee for German Unity, in Berlin.

A "Security Situation Report," reference number 1100/42g, dated Feb. 28, 1942, signed by Speidel, states in part:

"The following retaliatory measures were recommended in the period under review:

"In retaliation for various events and bomb attacks in Paris, six Communists and Jews were shot on Feb. 3, 1942.

"100 Communists and Jews were transferred to Compiègne for deportation to the East. . .

"In retaliation for an attack in Rouen on a member of the Wehrmacht . . . 25 Communists and Jews were shot on Feb. 21. Widespread roundups of Communists and Jews were conducted in Rouen which led to many arrests.

"In retaliation for an attack in Tours on a member of the Wehrmacht, 15 Communists and Jews were shot on Feb. 21.

"In connection with these measures orders were given that 1,000 Communists and Jews in the whole occupied territory should be transferred to German

custody. They are being held for deportation to the East. . ."

WHAT HAPPENED to these French patriots arrested "for deportation to the East?" The answer is contained in a teletype message addressed to the Military Commander in France on March 22, 1942, by the Quartermaster General, reference number 2/2688/42:

"The Chief of the Security Police and the Security Service has announced that the 1,000 Jews arrested in Paris in the course of retaliatory measures, and now held in Compiègne Camp will be sent in a special train to Auschwitz, probably on March 28."

WARSAW. — A joint declaration adopted by representatives of the Communist Party of France and the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party after a week of discussions here condemned U. S. policy in the Middle East, French policy in Algeria and the British-French-Israeli aggression against Egypt. The statement also criticized the nomination of Lieut. Gen. Hans Speidel as commander of NATO land forces in Central Europe.

Time's a'Wasting



Ike's Golf Won't Be Disturbed

(Continued from Page 1)

icans—Sens. Arthur Watkins (R-Utah) and Roman Hruska (R-Neb)—teamed up with the Dixiecrat minority to block reporting out civil rights bills after limited time for hearings.

And in the House Labor Committee, Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-NY) was bypassed as the chairman of the education subcommittee by votes of Republicans and Democrats, although the Harlem Democrat has the right by the seniority tradition to hold the chairmanship.

Ironically, the GOP members joined the Democrats to "punish" Rep. Powell for having supported the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956. The deeper reason for having bypassed the committee's lone Negro member, however, was Rep. Powell's insistence on amending the school construction bills so as to prevent federal funds going to areas which defy the Supreme Court on desegregation.

But those Republicans who are playing footsie with the Dixiecrats didn't have the play all to themselves. Sen. William Knowland (R-Calif., the Senate minority leader, responded to the pro-civil rights pressure and announced his confidence that Congress would pass some civil rights legislation this session. Knowland had put his ear to the Congress floor and reacted, for there is a wide conviction among liberal congressmen and civil rights leaders here that at least one significant piece of legis-

lation will get by the Dixiecrat Congressional pickets this year.

MOST ARE AGREED that the provisions in the Eisenhower package aimed at protecting the right to vote has the best chance of passage. Roy Wilkins, in his testimony before a House Judiciary Subcommittee for the NAACP and 22 other interested national organizations showed a strong preference for the right-to-vote bill without any encumbering amendments.

It is Wilkins' view, backed up by others among his associates, that with the full right of political participation by the Negroes in the South, they will change their states' policies. These changed policies, due to an enlarged Negro electorate, Wilkins predicts, "might conceivably lessen the task of Congress" in the field of civil rights.

FUND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

\$2; Hungarian Socialist, \$10.

FEB. 1:

T & P, \$3; Miscellaneous, \$10; New York, \$10; N. Y. \$3; NY, Janet, \$5; Mexico, AM, \$30; Indianapolis, \$10; NY, PS, \$5; Roxbury, Mass, \$10; Bensonhurst, \$5; Bronx family, \$10; Lower East Side, \$5; Three Friends, \$17; Garment workers, \$50.

FEB. 4

NY JK, \$5; New York, \$10; Kings Highway, \$3; Connecticut, DH, \$30; South St. Louis, Mo., \$20; Three professionals, \$20; NY, JS, \$5; Indiana, \$3; Chicago Lithuanians, \$25.50; Manhattan, EVE, \$20; Englewood, N. J., \$10; Florida, MEC, \$10; Williamsport, Pa., \$4; NY, \$2; Brighton Beach Day group, \$12; Coney Island, LG, \$10; NY, BF, \$10; Group of furniture workers, \$40.

Scientists Not Convinced By the AEC's Explanations

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

EVERYONE WAS MOST polite, and what was said was tossed off quickly, almost casually—too quickly for reporters laboring to get down the scientific jargon, the maze of strontium-90 measurement terms such as erg, mev, rep, micro-microcurie and, of all things, "sunshine units."

But there was a tension in the air, in the discreet parlor of the New Yorker hotel, where no raised his voice. And Merrill Eisenbud, the New York office manager for the Atomic Energy Commission, who didn't appear to be the sensitive type in other ways, bristled.

Most of the questions put to him seemed mild. None of them went so far as a printed statement of questions and answers on H-bomb testing, a stack of which rested on a table outside before they were quickly depleted.

But if you're a scientist and say, to his face, "I'd like to question Mr. Eisenbud on one point," or go further and say, "I don't understand Mr. Eisenbud when he says —," these words alone apparently electrify your fellow-scientists.

THE FEDERATION of American Scientists, which called the conference on radiation hazards, sent no advance releases to the press, and it was only by accident that reporters covering another science convention in the same hotel had stumbled onto it on Jan. 31. It had been announced in the FAS newsletter as an opening meeting, however, and a scrawled notice on a blackboard outside a small parlor in the New Yorker may have drawn scientists attending the American Physical Society meeting there. A larger room was engaged and by 4 p.m. it was filled by some 250 men and women.

Eisenbud was preceded by four speakers, three of whom, all connected with the National Academy of Sciences committees on radiation effects, dealt with the subject of strontium-90 only by inference if at all.

The fourth was Prof. Walter Selove, physicist of the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the FAS Radiation Hazards Committee, which has taken issue with AEC's soothing predictions as to the long-range dangers of strontium-90 already released in bomb tests.

Selove said at the outset that he was going to spend no time on discussing genetic effects or medical X-rays. The magnitude of the effects of genetics were agreed on, he said. And neither one nor the other were "an urgent problem," he said.

"But the magnitude of the effects of the long-lived radiation hazards, particularly strontium-90, are not agreed on," he said.

SPEAKING RAPIDLY, he explained how for years "we were not very concerned" about radioactivity. True, after 20 megaton bombs (equivalent to 20 million tons of TNT) were exploded, it was known that each released a total energy of 8 times 10-to-the-23rd power ergs," he said. Of that energy 10 percent comes out in radiation.

"We were told," he said, "that we could go on exploding bombs at the present rate of testing, without producing dangerous effects in 100 years."

This was an allusion to a statement of Dr. Walter Libby, of the Atomic Energy Commission, which President Eisenhower had used during the election campaign.

The rather gruesome and ironical smile on the scientist's lean, worn-looking face vanished and he said: "However, in the last few months the effects of strontium-90 have received more attention."

"If 20 roentgens may be produced in children's bones now from tests so far, in some areas," he said, "I will leave it to you, as to whether there may be radiation hazards in some areas which

Scientists Urge U.S. Agree to Ban Nuclear Tests

THE FEDERATION of American Scientists, an organization of 2,200 scientists and engineers, urged the U.S. government last weekend to seek a world-wide halt of nuclear weapons, tests.

The FAS council, meeting at Columbia University, said that the nuclear test ban should not be tied to other disarmament proposals.

The council's statement dealt with two of the major questions raised against the nuclear test ban: that such a ban would hurt U. S. defenses, and that the Russians cannot be trusted to stick to such an agreement. The council said:

"A test ban (can) be adequately monitored by the United States monitoring agency without requiring free access for inspectors within national boundaries."

"All available evidence assures us that this constructive step (the ban on nuclear tests — Ed) would handicap the military preparations of our competitors at least as much as our own."

should be considered."

And, he added, hurriedly, in a rush of barely audible words, he would leave it to his audience as to whether "tests should be banned."

EISENBUD, FOLLOWED Selove on the platform, opened by a rather defiant statement that in 1945, before the first bomb was dropped, AEC's studies "did identify strontium-90 as the worst hazard."

He claimed AEC's publications "stressed strontium-90 in 1952," almost to the exclusion of the genetics hazard as it was felt it was more important, and kept it up for a couple of years.

Eisenbud did not conceal his annoyance that people began asking, much later, why AEC didn't mention strontium-90.

Eisenbud, disputing Prof. Selove, said the International Commission on Radiological Protection had not recommended a ten-fold reduction in the maximum safe strontium dose, but that "we are using a maximum of 100," instead of 1,000 micromicrocurie, "to be on the safe side."

IN THE ENSUING question period, a man in the audience, addressing Eisenbud, said he had been visiting in one of the laboratories measuring S-90 in bone samples and found "a very wide dispersion." It struck him that "your mean is very low," and that some samples differed by a factor of 50. He wanted to ask "whether you're pressing these means too close" and, mumbling his last words together hurriedly, said something about not wanting "to see an epidemic in 1965," presumably of bone tumors, leukemias or other disease.

Eisenbud in reply said those samples were being run "at great cost," that they "cost \$50 to \$60 apiece to process," were difficult to do and that at times 600 samples could be analyzed to get one or two yielding results.

Another member of the audience said he was a worker in Civilian Defense and responsible for a number of others. He asked some question about cobalt which was not answered, and then he asked patiently "how many generations must pass" before we would know about the genetic effects of radiation.

"One thing which may help,"

he was told, "is that there are six percent of consanguineous marriages in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. So, in a generation or two, we may know more."

A YOUNG MAN with curly blonde hair and a more decisive way of speaking than most of the scholarly questioners, asked:

"It is my understanding that some committees have recommended 50 micromicrocuries, and that they estimate the world exposure would come pretty close to 10. I'd like to ask what do each of you feel is the point at which to be worried. If any say 50 is safe, what point is not safe?"

Selove murmured softly, that it had been "suggested that strontium may operate in conjunction with other elements," in which case it wasn't certain at what level lay safety.

The chairman, Prof. Martin Deutsch, physicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said quietly that he didn't think he'd take a poll of the speakers, and called for another question. Several hands shot up.

A man said he wanted to ask Eisenbud a question. He spoke in a quiet, stubborn manner. "These estimates of yours are based on assumptions there will be no more testing, but are used to justify testing. Wouldn't it seem more realistic to assume more tests will be made, and estimate how many can be made without going over the line?"

In reply it was pointed out that Dr. Willard F. Libby, AEC commissioner, had assumed testing would go on, and could go on at the same rate to the end of the century without passing the danger point.

The questioner stood his ground, persisting. "But your figure is .25 micromicrocuries per gram now." Libby's not so long ago, in October, was 10 micromicrocuries.

"There's really not too much difference," said Eisenbud. A factor of even three or four would not be significant, he said.

FROM BEHIND the reporters two scientists became excited, one telling the other, "That doesn't make any sense."

Elsewhere, too, were little hubbubs of chatter, as the chairman announced that would end the questioning as he was sure many of the visitors had parties and supporters to attend, and he was sure any of the speakers would hear other questions if the questioners came up front.

Immediately several converged on Eisenbud. A scientist from the West didn't think he stressed the variety in fallouts in different places enough. Eisenbud said easily that in six years' most major cities received some sharp increase such as Troy, N.Y., and Chicago, and that all would, "except out where you are where it never rains."

One man planted himself before Eisenbud and asked what the percentage of radioactive fallout was for an H-bomb compared to an A-bomb. "I don't know," said Eisenbud.

"Would it be 100 to 1?" he inquired.

"I don't know," said Eisenbud, looking at him steadily.

"Would it be 10 to 1?" the questioner asked. He got the same answer. Then: "Would it be as much as one to one?" he asked. At this, another reporter who had been waiting to ask his own questions, suggested it might be classified. "I don't know," said Eisenbud.

Housing, Jobs Still the Goal



Mrs. Vel Phillips, Milwaukee's first Negro member of City Council, being congratulated by her supporters.

Milwaukee:

By S. G. EISENSCHER

MILWAUKEE, Wis.

On MONDAY, Jan. 21, six organizations banded together to form a joint committee to conduct a drive for effective state legislation for Fair Employment. The six groups were: The NAACP, the Anti-Defamation League, the Urban League, the Jewish Council, the Milwaukee Human Rights Commission, and the advisory committee of the Industrial Commission's Fair Practices division.

On Friday, January 25, Mayor Frank P. Zeidler proposed that the city proceed quickly with the construction of three additional public low-cost housing projects in the south side. These areas form the 3rd ward, the 6th ward, and the center of the Italian, Negro and Polish communities, respectively.

The Mayor's proposal was offered as an answer to current attempts of real estate manipulators to block the city's urban redevelopment program. The Mayor stated that the shortage of housing for families of low incomes would brook no delay.

Efforts to deal with these pressing problems are the city of Milwaukee's answer to a campaign recently developed here against the Negro community. Shortly before the end of 1956, newspapers carried accounts of four cases of rape, in which it was alleged that unidentified Negroes were the attackers. Feeling aroused over these cases was aggravated by a practice of the Milwaukee Journal, which editorially has taken favorable attitudes towards Negro rights, but pointedly identifies Negroes arrested in criminal cases, referring to their color.

MILWAUKEE Police Department began roundups of Negro citizens, often charging them with minor violations to justify arrest. It is estimated that over 250 Negro men were dragged down to headquarters within a few days.

Within two days, a delegation representing the Milwaukee Negro community, and accompanied by a representative of the Milwaukee Anti-Defamation League, called

upon Chief of Police John W. Polczyn, and demanded that the harassment cease.

Included on the delegation were Dale W. Phillips, of the NAACP, William V. Kelley, of the Urban League, Corniff Taylor, secretary of the Milwaukee Human Rights Commission, and Rev. C. M. Battle, of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

There was some controversy between Polczyn and his visitors over the growth of the Negro population. Polczyn estimated 50,000 in Milwaukee, but Negro leaders told him there were perhaps 35,000. These statistics may not seem very important, until it is recalled that in the 1956 spring mayoralty race, the former council president Milton J. McGuire's main pitch was his claim that Mayor Zeidler was recruiting Negroes to come up to Milwaukee from the South.

McGuire was compelled by public indignation to repudiate his contention, which he disclaimed as the work of misguided followers, but this didn't save him from defeat at the hands of Zeidler. This was Milwaukee's answer to racism.

THERE IS some talk now that the "rape" scare was fomented to revive the McGuire strategy in the attempt to lay the groundwork for Zeidler's defeat in 1960. But although this is quite possible, since it is known that the growing unity of the Negro and white communities here has been the foundation of political progress as well helpful to organized labor. But there are other considerations. The poison of racism is needed by the McCarthyites in 1958. The Negro vote is the balance of power in the 5th Congressional District of Milwaukee, and besides, there is the fact that Milwaukee has recently elected its first Negro member of the Common Council, Mrs. Vel Phillips, wife of attorney Dale Phillips.

For a while it looked as if the effort to create a "rape" scare might get some results in splitting the Negro community from its allies, but today that does not seem to be the case. In fact, it is quite possible that the united action around the FEPC Bill has its best chance to succeed since the battle was opened for FEPC here over 10 years ago. That is because there is a broad united committee formed for the first time to fight for the measure. This, at least, the racists inadvertently succeeded in helping to accomplish.

Detroit

(Continued from Page 3)

a Negro this fall to the lilywhite Detroit City Council. Already many liberal, labor forces are preparing for this. Some six prominent Negroes in the city are being mentioned to run, outstanding of whom is former State Senator Cora Brown.

IN REVOLT against ever mounting police brutality here, the Negro community leaders have set up a civic committee to demand a halt to beatings of Negroes. Organized labor while it has set up FEPC committees in many locals, does not yet work to join this fight against police brutality.

Similarly in hiring, upgrading, layoffs, discrimination exists in many forms and still unchallenged by union leadership, the majority of whom are white. Michigan today has 150,000 idle workers, most of them auto workers, who didn't get back on the 1957 model. Many thousands are Negroes, last to be hired, first laid off. Their suffering and impoverishment is ignored.

WHAT'S AHEAD

PROGRESS has been made in Michigan since last Negro History Week but much remains to be done. The organization of White Citizens Councils here, the "Negroes Keep Out" slogan of Dearborn Mayor Hubbard, the death dealing slums of the Negro ghetto, the discrimination by employers in the plants, Detroit where 350,000 Negroes vote, yet there is no Negro on the City Council, all are grim reminders of the unfinished job ahead.

Chicago

(Continued from Page 3)

housing, the Trumbull Park Homes project.

"Over the years, there has been a lot of emphasis on public housing," he said, "and there is no doubt that government policies on building, sites and occupancy influence the entire housing picture."

"But the real problem is private housing. And here we've got to pass legislation that will outlaw discrimination by banks, mortgage houses, real estate agencies and builders."

Two years ago Abner drafted a bill which sought to put the Illinois Legislature on record against jimmecrow in all forms of "publicly-supported" housing. It never got out of committee, but the bill will be back in the hopper again this year.

CURRENTLY, he is tied up in a fight to end the disguised form of jimmecrow that exists in the Chicago schools. The first job is getting the Chicago Board of Education to recognize some of the shocking facts that the NAACP has compiled, to recognize that segregation is a living fact in the Chicago schools and to assume some responsibility to end it.

At a recent school board hearing, Abner pounded home his documented conclusions: that the present school district boundaries "reinforce" the existing pattern of Chicago's segregated housing; that on the average, \$22 a year more is spent on the child in a "white school"; that the "Negro schools" suffer from poorer facilities, less administration and a higher percentage of inexperienced teachers.

When he was through, he was given a cold and polite, "Thank you, Mr. Abner." Not a fact challenged, not a question asked and hardly a word printed in any of the daily Chicago papers.

"Oh, I might have expected that," Abner smiled, "but the school board has just begun hearing from us. And you can bet on this—we are not going to lose this fight."

Aframerican Music

(Continued from Page 9)

have followed very similar paths in all parts of the world."

And Curt Sachs establishes at length the polyphonic and modal base of Hebraic music as well as Armenian, Syrian, Nubian, Arabian and Ethiopian Coptic music—the latter a section of the Byzantine or Eastern Church.

But most important is the fact that this so-called "cultural" church music was really various forms of the folk music of the peoples concerned. Victor Belajev writes (P. 249) in C. Reece's "Music in the Middle Ages":

"A comparison of the fact to be ascertained from an investigation of . . . early folk-polyphonies, with theoretical data of relatively early

forms of so-called art-polyphony of Europe, will certainly lead us to conclude that the latter were evolved from the traditional folk-polyphony."

So African music stood, and still stands, in the center of the world's music. And today, perhaps we have gone full circle or full spiral, into the age-old main pentatonic collective mainstream of the peoples' music. And East and West and Africa are again joined—in music—to give and take, one from the other with potentially infinite and varied richness.

Let us hope that this cultural exchange (so vital in human relations) and mutual understanding will take place within the framework of lasting peace and friendship among all the peoples of the earth.

Douglass-Lincoln Interview

(Continued from Page 8)

that the country was not ready for it. He knew that the colored man throughout this country was a despised man, a hated man, and that if he at first came out with such a proclamation, all the hatred which is poured on the head of the Negro race would be visited on his administration.

"He said there was preparator work needed, and that preparatory work had now been done."

I THOUGHT it was reasonable, but came to the conclusion that while Abraham Lincoln will not go down to posterity as Abraham the Great, or as Abraham the Wise, or

as Abraham the Eloquent, although he is all three, wise, great and eloquent, he will go down to posterity, if the country is saved, as Honest Abraham (Applause); and going down thus, his name may be written anywhere in this wide world of ours side by side with that of Washington, without disparaging the latter. (Renewed applause).

But we are not to be saved by the captain, at this time, but by the crew. We are not to be saved by Abraham Lincoln, but by that power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself. You and I and all of us have this matter in hand.

"Sons of Ham"

(Continued from Page 9)

the folk poetry of the Negro and relate the stories of old Israel to the modern problems that beset Montgomery, Ala., Tallahassee, Fla., or Atlanta, Ga.

But the Negro minister has become more: He is a mass teacher and leader on world problems and world thought. He also knows Greek and Latin, and the U. S. Constitution and the latest rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court. And all of these, including the best of all humanist thought, whether religious or secular, is funneled to millions of Negroes through churches.

It cannot be overlooked that the labor movement, more than any other institution in the United States brought the "New Negro" the eloquent voice of "God's Trombones," as the poet, James Weldon Johnson called the Negro minister.

And where these "trombones" have blown in unison, as in the large cities of the South, there has come about in the words of the Rev. Fred Lee Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, "a unity of the pulpit and the new in body and in spirit."

The Negro church has reached a new and glorious stage in its development.

Negroes in TV, Movies

(Continued from Page 8)

mer strawhat theatres.

DICK CAMPBELL, chairman of the Coordinating Council for Negro performers noted in a letter to the N. Y. Times last summer that the strawhat theatres use the lame excuse that Negro performers would be "miscast" in the plays and musicals offered to vacationers which last summer included such hits as Kismet, King and I, Dial M for Murder, Caine Mutiny, Court Martial, etc.

In answering this argument Campbell said he knew a Negro soprano and a baritone who would be perfect in the Doretta Morrow and Alfred Drake roles in Kismet, "but even if the summer theatre productions couldn't use them in leading roles, surely they could qualify for the singing chorus." He added: "As for the King and I, the brown skin of the Siamese is almost mandatory for that play." If there are Negro officers in the U. S. Navy, "why not in Caine Mutiny?" he asked.

What is true about Jimcrows in the legitimate theatre goes double for the fields of symphonic music, films and television. Capable Negro musicians, as Howard Taubman of the Times noted a few months ago, are barred from any opportunity to win a permanent post in a major symphony orchestra.

Sammy Davis Jr., summed up the case against jimcrows in Hollywood and TV when he said not long ago in "Jet" Magazine that he turned down at least seven movie offers. And any number of television shows which would have earned him a lot of money "but would have cost me my pride."

WORST of all is TV. Two years

ago a survey by Alvin Webb, then with the N.Y. Amsterdam News, a Negro weekly, showed the following: No Negro artists are regularly featured on TV network shows in the greater New York area.

No Negroes are hired as staff or commercial announcers in either radio or TV.

No Negroes appear as regular members of a radio or TV panel show.

No Negroes are employed on a policy-making level by either radio or TV.

Webb's survey showed that out of a total of 8,019 employees of 22 TV and Radio stations in this area only 400 are Negroes and of these only 40 are performing personnel—but none regularly featured.

There have been a few changes for the better since these facts were published. But on the whole Webb's astonishing revelations about the gigantic Jimcrows TV industry still stand.

Yet it is common knowledge that Negroes spend more than \$15 billion a year for necessities and luxuries that are advertised on TV and radio—more than the spending capacity of all of Canada.

This tremendous market is treated with massive contempt by the broadcasting corporations.

You can twist your TV dials from early morning until you are blue in the face long past midnight without seeing a single Negro. If it's a subway scene there's not one Negro in that subway. There are none in crowd scenes and hardly any Negro or Puerto Rican doctors, businessmen, bus drivers or teachers. And few—very few TV or radio or film dramas that picture Negro life with the dignity and loftiness of true art.

Disclose 32,690 Hazardous Radiation Spots in N. Y.

THERE ARE 32,690 places in New York City "where persons are potentially exposed to radiological hazards." This was disclosed last week by Dr. Leona Baumgartner, health commissioner, at hearings before Budget Director Abraham D. Beame.

Dr. Baumgartner also disclosed that a recent Health Department inspection of a chemical company—which she did not identify—showed that "radon", a radioactive gas resulting from the decay of radium, was being expelled into the outer air. Surrounding buildings and streets were being contaminated, she said.

The department ordered extensive decontamination, she said, and the company later moved to an isolated part of Queens.

The 32,690 places enumerated had been visited by Health Department "sanitarians", sanitary inspectors trained in radiation detection, during 1956.

Dr. Baumgartner asked that the department's budget include provision for a physicist specially trained and experienced in radiological hazards to direct the sanitarians.

Minnesota Legislature Faces Major Battle on Tax Reduction

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minnesota's biennial 90-day legislative session will be marked by explosive fire-works over a tax plan which provides an annual tax reduction "gift" of some \$10 million to the corporations.

Labor opposition to the tax plan has not yet crystallized. The plan was fathered by a special Governor's Tax Study Committee appointed by Governor Freeman, Democratic Farmer-Labor, but pretty much run by bankers. Many workers are incredulous as to how labor representatives could have swallowed the propaganda that the number one tax problem is to reduce business taxes and thus provide a "favorable climate" for business development.

The paradox of the situation is that if this legislature does absolutely nothing on taxes the individual taxpayers will get more than \$12 million annual tax relief through the expiration of special taxes enacted mainly to pay the bonus. Corporation taxes would remain about the same. The state would not face a disastrous deficit.

IF THE NEW PLAN is adopted the introduction of withholding, compulsory joint returns, and making "temporary" taxes permanent would cancel out all tax relief to the small taxpayer.

But corporations would get a \$10 million reduction, an absolute shift of the tax load.

The state would wind up with

a \$16 million annual deficit and almost irresistible pressures would be built up for the 1959 legislature to pass sales taxes as hinted at in the study.

MINNESOTA AFL-CIO has appointed a special committee of six labor legislators to spearhead the drive for its program. With a DFL governor and state administration and liberal control of the

Minnesota CP Acts On Tax Program

MINNEAPOLIS: A state Communist Party legislative conference has authorized the officers of the party to make public a detailed analysis of the Governor's Tax Study Committee recommendations.

Further, the CP club leaders at the conference backed the principle legislative objectives sought by labor and such groups as the NAACP.

Special emphasis was placed upon: 1. Increased unemployment compensation. 2. A state minimum wage of \$1 per hour. 3. An appropriation for the state FEPC and the Open Occupancy Law. 4. Defeat of the omnibus tax proposals; consideration of a progressive tax program such as is being submitted by the Communist Party.

lower house, labor looks for more than average success. It is making a big push for:

- Upping unemployment compensation to \$40 weekly maximum.
- Raising workmen's compensation payments up to \$45 weekly.
- A state minimum wage law.
- A Twin City transit authority authorized to establish public ownership over the local transit system.

• Revision of state labor law to allow public employees more bargaining rights, etc.

LABOR SENTIMENT for further state civil rights legislation is growing, as a result of St. Paul and Minneapolis united labor conferences on human relations.

NAACP state leaders are emphasizing the need for a liberal appropriation to finance the work of the State Fair Employment Practices Commission. Their major long range aim is enactment of a state "open occupancy law" that would ban all discriminatory practices in the rental and sale of housing. Such a law is recommended also by the governor's human re-

selective TV, movie guide

TV

Saturday, Feb. 9

On the Carousel: Scenes on the life of Lincoln (2) 9 a.m.

Perucho Show—variety. Guests: Miss Puerto Rico, Maria del Carmen Mejias, others (13) 11

Dione Lucas coking show (11) 11 to 12

Mr. Wizard—science for young people (4) 12:30

Movie: The Stranger with Orson Welles, Edward G. Robinson (7) 1:30

Junior Town Meet (13) 1:30. U. S. Policy in Middle East

Ice Hockey (2) 2

Movie Museum (9) 2. Old-time films

Pro Basketball: Boston vs. Rochester (4) 2:30

World We Want—panel: The Roots of Prejudice (9) 2:30

Movie: Arch of Triumph (7) 3. Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer

Movie: The Fallen Sparrow with John Garfield (9) 3, 4:30, 7:30 and 10

Horse Race (4) 4:30

World News (2) 6

Polka Show (13) 6

It's Fun to Travel (9) 7

I Search for Adventure (11) 7:30

Jackie Gleason (2) 8

Perry Como (4) 8

Duffy's Tavern (11) 8:30

Sid Caesar (4) 9

Pro Basketball (11) 9

George Gobel (4) 10

Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30

East-West Bowling (9) 10:30

News (2) 11

Telethon—Multiple Sclerosis (9) 11:30 to 6 p.m. next day. Ernie Kovacs, Lena Horne, Edward G. Robinson and scores of other entertainers will appear

TV

Sunday, Feb. 10

Look Up and Live: Discussion of Rock'n Roll (2) 10:30 a.m.

Puerto Rican Show (13) 10:30

UN in Action (2) 11

Camera Three (2) 11:30

Learn to Draw (5) 11:45

Let's Take A Trip (2) Noon. Visit Edison Laboratory in NJ

Open Mind (4) 12:30. The New Negro. Among the guests is Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Times Youth Forum (5) 1

Report from Rutgers: James Joyce's Major Works (13) 1:30

Last Word—panel (2) 2:30

American Forum: Should We Revisit Our Immigration Laws (4) 2:30

NBC Opera Theater (4) 3. Balzac's LaGrande Breche—1 hour

Transport Workers—talk (7) 3:15. Michael Quill

Johns Hopkins—documentary (7) 3:30. Telemetering

Odyssey (2) 4. Life in Middle Ages

Ray Bolger—variety (4) 4

Medical Horizons (7) 4:30

Mama-Peggy Wood (2) 5

Dean Pike (7) 5. Jazz music

Gerald McBoing-Boing (2) 5:30

Telephone Time: The Stepmother—story of Abe Lincoln's stepmother (2) 6

N. J. Legislative Report (13) 6

Teachers Problems

Local labor circles are awaiting with special interest the findings of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union tax committee, now holding meetings on the tax issue. It is recalled that officers of this most powerful labor center in the state refused to serve on the governor's committee because they considered it "stacked" against labor.

Air Power (2) 6:30 Liberation of Rome—1944

You Asked For It (7) 7

Jack Benny (2) 7:30

Movie: Fallen Sparrow with Garfield (9) 7:30 and 10

Ed Sullivan (2) 8: Guests: Victor Borge, Benny Goodman, others

Steve Allen (4) 8. Guests: Lou Costello, Peter Lawford, others

Play: The Lark with Julie Harris as Joan of Arc (4) 9

Omnibus: The Ballad of Baby Doe—folk opera by Douglas Moore (7) 9

Movie: Way Back Home (1932). One of Bette Davis' first films (9) 9

Hitchcock Presents (2) 9:30

\$64,000 Challenge (2) 10

What's My Line (2) 10:30

Movie: Anna (Italian film) 4 10:30

News (2) 11

Movie: Act of Violence (2) 11:15. Van Heflin, Robert Ryan

Giant, RKO Theatres in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Also at Academy of Music. Sat.—last day

Life of Zola & Petrified Forest, 72nd St. Playhouse

Magnificent Seven, Art, Beekman, Beacon, Gramercy, Midtown

Great Man, Sutton

Richard the Third, Fine Arts

Barretts of Wimpole St., Radio City

Edge of the City, Loew's State

Ten Commandments, Criterion

since they must be confined to specific proposals introduced," said Roosevelt, "may not necessarily be as broad as to cover the entire act." For this reason "a thorough and complete study is necessary," he said.

The study of T-H would be incomplete, he said, without a "study of the interpretation and administration by the National Labor Relations Board."

Roosevelt asked that the investigation be conducted by the House Committee on Education and Labor, and that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for the purpose.

Roosevelt said that since the T-H Act has been in force for 10 years "it is time to take stock."

"We need to know," he said: • Which if, any provisions promote injustice.

• Whether inequities may be corrected by amendment, or repeal, and the drafting of a new law.

• Whether the problem requires a break from the philosophy underlying the law.

"More than normal legislative hearings to determine whether more or fewer changes are required," he said. "Such hearings

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Oedipus Rex, 55th St. Playhouse

Wee Geordie, Little Carnegie

We Are All Murderers, Paris

Lust for Life, Plaza

La Strada, 52nd St. Translux

Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli

Seven Wonders of World—Cine-rama, Warner

DRAMA

Renaud-Barrault (French) company, Winter Garden

Measure for Measure, Phoenix

Purple Dust, Cherry Lane

Purple Dust, Cherry Lane

Hidden River, Playhouse

Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes

Good King Charles, Downtown Theatre

Bells Are Ringing, Shubert

Easter 4th St. Playhouse

Volpone, Rooftop Theatre

Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit.

Major Barbara, Morosco

My Fair Lady, Hellingier Theatre

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater

Inherit the Wind, National

Waltz of Toreadors, Coronet

No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

Mel Candido, Greenwich Mews

Mr. Wonderful, Broadway

Separate Tables, Music Box

Li'l Abner, St. James

Twelfth Night, Shakespearewrights

264 W. 87 St.

Wants Review of T-H Operation

WASHINGTON. — Rep. James Roosevelt, California Democrat, introduced a resolution in the House last week calling for an investigation of the operation of the Taft-Hartley Act, and of its administration by the National Labor Relations Board.

Roosevelt said that since the T-H Act has been in force for 10 years "it is time to take stock."

"We need to know," he said: • Which if, any provisions promote injustice.

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Lawyers Guild to Meet Feb. 21-24

The National Lawyers Guild will hold its 20th anniversary convention Feb. 21-24 at the Ambassador Hotel in New York City, it was announced yesterday by Malcolm P. Sharp, Guild president.

Speakers at panel meetings will include: Judge Hubert T. Delany, Osmond K. Fraenkel, J. Raymond Walsli, John T. McTernan, Mary Van Kleeck, Charles E. Ford, John M. Coe, Frances Levenson, Prof. Thomas I. Emerson and Prof. Louis H. Pollak, both of the Yale Law School. Harold A. Crane, general counsel to the United Auto Workers, will speak on labor legislation.

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Housing Bias Is Target of Feb. 26 Lobby

By MAX GORDON

ONCE MORE, ye olde cry of "it's unconstitutional" is kicking around the halls and offices of the ancient capital in Albany.

This time it is in connection with a proposal to attack racism in its last, persistent stronghold—housing. The proposal is embodied in a bi-partisan bill, the Baker-Metcalf measure, sponsored by a Negro Democratic assemblyman from Brooklyn and a white Republican state senator from Auburn, New York.

The proposal is backed by a large number of Negro, Jewish, religious, labor and civic organizations, most of which are associated with the State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. It bars bias in all multiple dwellings in the state, and in all one-and two-family houses in new developments of ten houses or more. It places enforcement in the hands of the State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD).

The numerous organizations backing the measure have set Feb. 26 for a mass lobby in Albany in its behalf. They will also press for passage of the Baker-Zaretski measure which would give SCAD power to initiate investigations into discrimination in jobs, housing, public places, etc. Now SCAD can act only if an "aggrieved" individual places the grievance before it.

A third point on the lobby agenda is more money for SCAD. Last year, the Republican-controlled Legislature cut its appropriation to the bone, thereby greatly limiting its activity. This year, Governor Harriman is asking for another \$200,000 for the Commission, to provide 26 new jobs and to allow it to initiate a research program in expanding job "potentials" for "minority groups."

THE ATTACK ON housing

discrimination is considered necessary to ending segregation in all phases of New York life. It is also considered necessary to wiping out the shameful rent exploitation of the Negro and Puerto Rican people in the city and state.

In the past few years, the Legislature has banned discrimination in all public housing, and in all housing aided by public funds, such as those built with money loaned by the FHA or the Veterans' Administration. Some builders have complained that these laws make them "policemen" since they have to distinguish between houses built with such funds and those built with private funds.

This was the basis of a statement last October by one builder, Emil Keen, vice-president of the Home Builders Association, that he was for a law to wipe out discrimination in all housing. Keen said that unless this was done, the present laws would be ineffective.

Evidently, the big money men in real estate, who are fighting bitterly to keep segregation because it is profitable for them, put the heat on Keen, and he denied making his statement—three months after it was published.

FOES OF THE NEW Baker-Metcalf bill say it is unconstitutional because it tries to regulate private business. Supporters of the bill say this was the same argument advanced against the law against discrimination in jobs, passed in 1945. This, too, regulates private business, and the courts have held it constitutional. The supporters say, too, the question of constitutionality is a matter for the courts to decide, not the Legislature. And the courts can't decide it unless the law is passed.

While a Republican, George R. Metcalf, is sponsoring it in the State Senate, Republican leaders

of the Legislature have not yet taken a position on the Baker-Metcalf bill. They have also refused to express their view on the Baker-Zaretski bill to enlarge SCAD powers. Last year, they killed it.

But meanwhile, the elections of 1956 have taken place, and two GOP legislative leaders have their eye on the governorship in 1958. Thus, the Feb. 26 lobby, by indicating the extent of popular pressure for these bills, will be important in deciding their attitude.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

THE WEEK of Fe. 25 will be a crowded one for the state capitol, speaking literally. On Tuesday, Feb. 26, there will be the mass lobby in behalf of a three-point program against discrimination, with the Baker-Metcalf bill as the center of attention.

On Wednesday, the 27th, there will be a public hearing on rent control, which, according to Governor Harriman, will provide the biggest fire works of the current legislative session. The Republican majority is holding up its own rent control proposals until after the hearing. It evidently wants to see how alert public opinion is on the issue before deciding how far it can go in giving the real estate crowd what it wants.

A rash of bills has been introduced, mainly by Democrats, to liberalize the unemployment insurance, sickness disability and workmen's compensation systems. Most of these bills are in line with Governor Harriman's proposals, and several have been thrown into the hopper at the request of the AFL and CIO. They would increase maximum benefits under all these laws to \$45, from the present \$36 and \$40; include added payments for dependency; extend payments for unemployment insurance from the present 26 weeks to 30 weeks,

and for disability from 20 weeks to 26 weeks; liberalize the amount and duration of benefits under the workmen's compensation law; cut down on the number of weeks a worker needs to work in order to be eligible for jobless pay.

These bills are fine. But unless the Republicans in control of the Legislature go along, they are only gestures. So far, the GOP leaders claim only they have not made up their minds on any liberalization of the labor laws.

One proposal by Harriman not

yet introduced at this writing would include hospitalization payments, up to \$150, in the sickness disability system. The Governor made the proposal in his message to the Legislature at the opening session.

Harriman has been pressing the Legislature to act on his proposal to change the law on profits for public utilities to prevent the N. Y. Telephone Company from getting another \$55,000,000 bite out of New York consumers.

in shop
and union

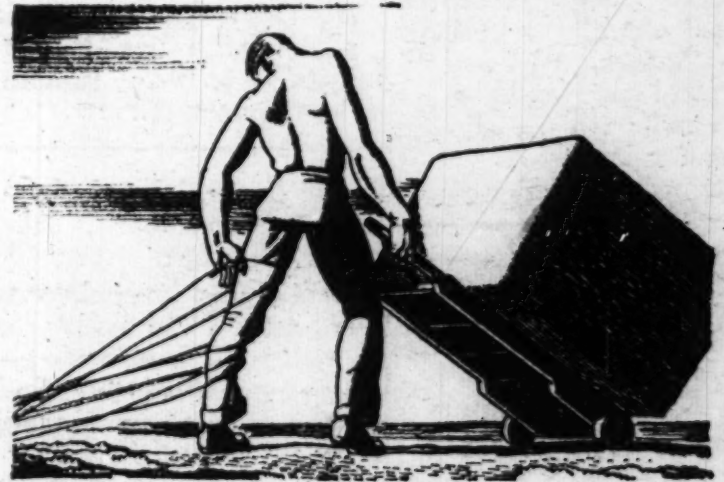
THE JOB PICTURE in some key New York industries is not good, according to Isador Lubin, N. Y. State Industrial Commissioner. While overall employment reached an all-time high of 6,125,000 in December, "the apparel, leather goods, transportation equipment and food manufacturing industries have been generally on the downgrade," Lubin reported.

These industries, he said, provided about 100,000 fewer jobs this past December than in December, 1947. "Only substantial increases in construction, the service industries and finance and insurance have kept the City's employment from falling well below 1947 levels."

Over the year from December, 1955, city employment dropped off by 49,000, largely in the manufacturing industries. Elsewhere in the state, December employment was 57,000 above figures a year ago, with manufacturing rising steadily.

NEWSPAPER DELIVERERS, after a stormy union meeting, okayed a final contract offer of wholesalers, ending their six-day strike. Distribution of some papers was crippled in this time. Members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union (independent) accepted a \$9 weekly package in a two-year pact. The unionists had voted down the same offer the week before against the recommendation of their officials. This time, after a stormy debate, the union reported majority approval. The wholesalers stood pat during the strike.

TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION has two rallies coming up this week. Powerhouse workers will meet Tuesday evening to pro-



test the planned sale of the city's transit power houses to Consolidated Edison. City bus employees rally Thursday evening against projected sale of NYC bus lines to private operators. In both cases, urgent problems of loss of jobs, wages, seniority, pensions, etc. confront thousands of TWU members.

EIGHT UNIONS asked Gov. Harriman to reject a contract giving one-third of New York's share of St. Lawrence power to two big corporations—the Reynolds Metal Co. and Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.

The unions, organized into a committee on the power issue, are the International Ladies Garment, Textile, Auto, Paper Makers, Millinery, Amalgamated Clothing, and Pulp, Paper and Sulphite and the International Union of Electrical Workers. They testified at Albany hearings.

The issue is whether St. Lawrence power will be used by up-state rural and municipal cooperatives or turned over to the private corporations.

But labor is split, with the state AFL, building trades unions and United Steelworkers supporting the proposed awards to the two corporations.

engineers had agreed to waive its discriminatory constitutional provision against Negroes in these two states.

The pact followed years of persistent struggle by Negro and other anti-discrimination organizations.

Other signs of the mounting offensive for equal job rights locally in the last year include the hiring of the first Negro pilot by New York's helicopter service; the role of the CIO in the successful battle to stop extradition of Clarence Cren-

shaw and Willie Reid to Southern jails; and SCAD actions in bakery trucking, employment agencies, airlines, brewery and hotels.

Indications are that in the coming year there will be a continued build-up of the anti-discrimination battle on the job front all along the line—with a combination of forces including the NAACP, Urban League, State Commission Against Discrimination, the labor movement, and others producing new, massive gains.

Will Mark Brotherhood Week At Madison Square Garden

By HERBERT SIGNER

A MEMORABLE union celebration of Brotherhood Week is due this Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, when some 20,000 members of District 65, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union are expected to gather in a unique membership meeting at Madison Square Garden.

Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is scheduled to present an award to the union for its activities on the civil rights and anti-discrimination fronts.

A program highlight will be the 150-member Interracial Fellowship Chorus, and there will be entertainment by Sammy Davis, Jr., and other headliners.

The rally will climax the union's organizing campaigns and collective bargaining struggles in recent months. The highest wage gains in years were registered last week when employer resistance cracked under the District 65 "No Contract, No Work" policy for the Feb. 1 deadline in 300 shops with 3,000 workers.

David Livingston, union president, said the Garden rally would come as the climax of a months-long process of "reconfirming the fighting character of our union." He cited the timing of the rally during Brotherhood Week as having "enabled us to define our greatest source of strength; brotherhood. '65' is brotherhood in action."

Another special event will be the Town Hall second annual Salute to Negro History Week sponsored by Local 802, Amer-

ican Federation of Musicians, Thursday, Feb. 14. Admission is free. The program will include a symphony orchestra led by Dimitri Mitropoulos, and Lionel Hampton and his orchestra. Premiered by the combined orchestras will be Hampton's symphonic suite, "King David," inspired during his recent visit to Israel.

These two events will feature labor's observance of Brotherhood and Negro History in New York next week. The Teachers Union issued the sixth annual Negro History Week supplement of its paper, Teachers News, dedicated to the "unsung heroes" of the anti-discrimination struggle.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will hold a Negro History Week celebration Sunday, Feb. 10, at the United Mutual Insurance Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave. Featured on the program will be Mrs. Jean Blackwell, director of the Schomburg Collection, and Langston Hughes, who recently came out with a new book, "Pictorial History of the American Negro."

IN THE PAST YEAR, notable civil rights progress has been registered in New York. Of top significance was the formation of the AFL-CIO Labor Advisory Committee to the State Commission Against Discrimination, and AFL-CIO agreement on a far-reaching five-point program which pledges the labor movement to war against discrimination in unions, as well as shops and in the legislative arena.

While nobody expects that

this program will be carried out automatically, it represents a new, more advanced stage in labor's program and offers a powerful instrument for those in labor's ranks who want to press this battle.

The Labor and Industry Committee of the New York Branch of the NAACP, following up on this five-point labor program, mapped out its own plan for combatting job discrimination in cooperation with a number of unions. This NAACP committee intends to work closely with SCAD as well as to handle cases that do not come under its jurisdiction.

LAST WEEK, 122 Negro longshoremen signed a petition asking SCAD to investigate "discriminatory hiring practices" on the waterfront. The charges were directed against both the International Longshoremen's Association and the stevedore companies.

Raymond Rivera, industrial relations director for the Urban League of Greater New York, said that a 1955 study revealed that only about 200 Negro dockers worked regularly out of a total of 3,500. The great majority of the Negro longshoremen were employed only as extras, the study showed.

A BREAKTHROUGH was gained in railroad, one of the old cornerstones of job discrimination, with 18 railroads operating out of New York and New Jersey pledging an end to bias in hiring. Accompanying this agreement, reached with SCAD, was the news that the Brotherhood of Locomotive En-